Saturday Night

SEPT. 15TH 1956 TEN CENTS

Sudden Death Election Strategy On West Coast

BY STUART KEATE

Old Age Leadership In A Young Nation

BY HUGH MACLENNAN

Who Should Go To College

BY J. A. B. MCLEISH

What Do You Know About Baseball?

BY BERGEN EVANS

Labor's Charles Millard: P. 19

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Her charm and grace are made of many things

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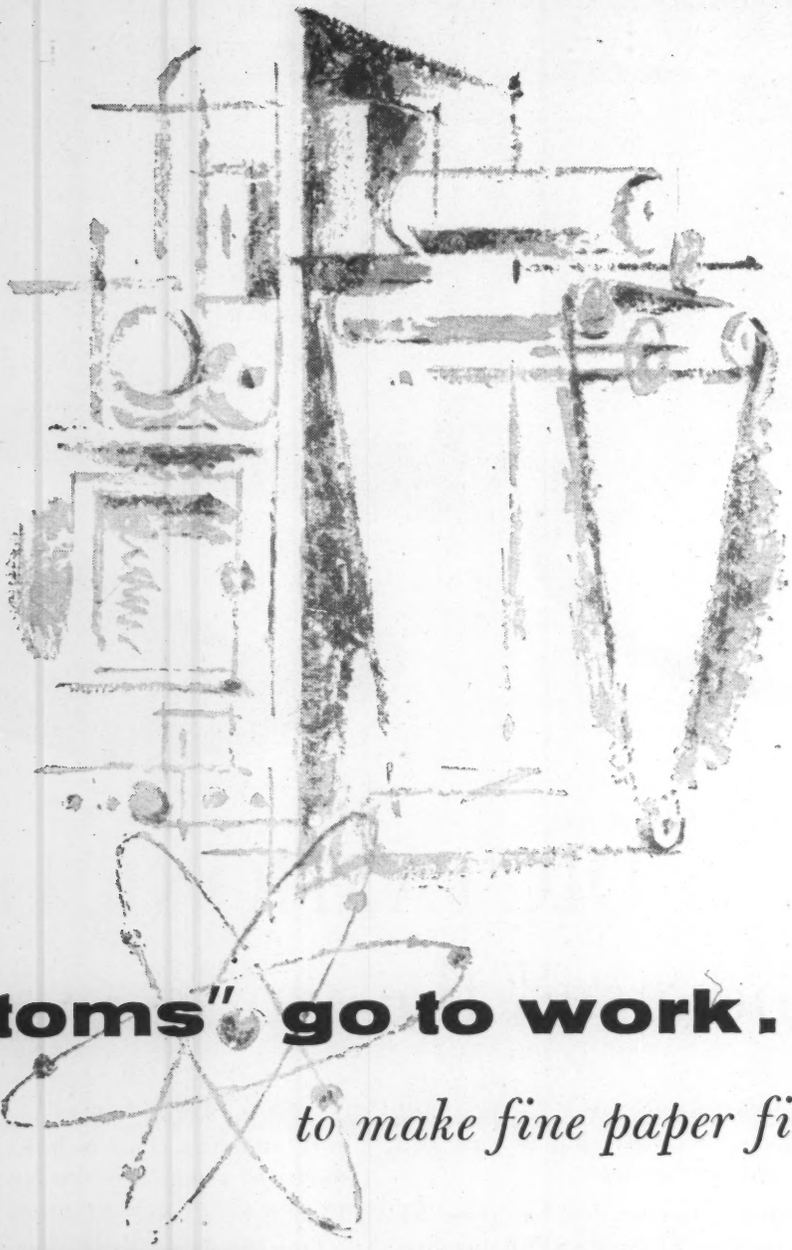

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THE FRONT PAGE

- A Reminder from Red China
- Hope for a Mobile Army
- Who's to Blame for Corruption?
- Mr. Strijdom's Dark Brew

A Shared Plank

AFTER a year of comparative quiet, the West has been reminded that trouble is still bubbling in the Far East. The reminder came from the Chinese Communists, who shot down an American plane. It was almost as if the Chinese wished to attach a footnote to the election manifestos just published in the United States, where both the Democrats and Republicans oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations.

There is not the slightest chance of a change in the U.S. position this year, no matter what the result of the November elections. Both Eisenhower and Stevenson are committed to a policy of non-recognition.

The unanimity of the political opponents on this issue reflects the widespread public dislike, even hatred, of the Chinese Communists in the U.S. Allies of the U.S. (such as Britain, which has recognized the Communists, and Canada, which has played with the idea) understand how the Americans feel and have helped to keep the issue cool. Nevertheless, it cannot remain indefinitely in the diplomatic deep-freeze, particularly since there has been a steady erosion of support for the American position.

Industrial nations in the UN are restive about restrictions on trade with China. There has already been some easing of the embargo on such trade, the U.S. being forced to make some concessions, and there will be pressure for more; with trade will go the need for some sort of diplomatic representation. Asian and Middle Eastern members of the UN regard the U.S. attitude towards China as another demonstration of "dollar imperialism" and "white defence of colonialism". And after years of inveighing against the barriers to the international flow of ideas and people set up by Russian and Chinese Communists—the Iron and Bamboo Curtains—the Eisenhower Government this year refused to allow a group of responsible American journalists to accept a Communist invitation to tour China; the refusal makes the U.S. position even harder to justify.

India, not Russia, may lead the fight to win recognition for Red China. Curiously, if India wins she also loses; China will probably replace her as the voice of Asia. The Russians, of course, are quite happy either way. They have made fine propaganda out of the American refusal; and if China does get in, they can pose as the champions of Asia.

There'll be no argument on this point. (Morris, AP Newsfeatures).

Transporting the Bodies

DEVELOPMENT of a troop transport plane for the Canadian Army is a logical decision. It should have been done years ago, of course, but at least it indicates that the Defence Department is beginning finally to accept the practical consequences of its own theory of the defence of Canada.

The military facts of life in Canada are these: a huge country with a small population, a tiny armed force and a political situation wherein no government would, in the foreseeable future, take the risk of enlarging that force by compulsory service. Canada must be defended, then, by small, well-trained and well-equipped battle groups that can be moved quickly.

Now we have the small groups but not the means to move them, their equipment and supplies by anything faster than rail or road. The Department either hasn't bothered about or has been incapable of providing the Army with the transport planes necessary for the mobility required by the strategic plan.

The Army's new "air component" will enable it to carry out its mission. Unfortunately, the simple decision to do now what should have been done long ago does not end the Army's difficulties. It will be at least two years before the "air component" can become a reality—production of the prototype plane will take a year and after it has been tested assembly lines will have to be set up. In the meantime, the Defence Department had better be thinking about the problem of providing crews for the aircraft. The Air Force is already short of pilots and air crew, and the Army can scarcely hope to borrow personnel from the RCAF. So the Army, which has its own chronic recruiting problem, must somehow find the raw material for its air arm.

Political Morality

MONTREAL'S Civic Action League has printed for public sale 100,000 copies of a damning report on Quebec's electoral methods made by two priests on the staff of Laval University. The assumption is, apparently, that this will open the eyes of Quebec's citizens to the corrupt methods used by their politicians to influence their votes. We doubt if the eyes needed much

opening. That thousands of votes are purchased by money or threats in Quebec has been common knowledge for a good while. The voters seem to like it that way; if they didn't, not enough of them could be bought or intimidated to make it worthwhile.

Next week, the voters of British Columbia will go to the polls to elect a provincial government. It's pretty well conceded that they'll return Premier W. A. C. Bennett and his Social Crediters to office, despite the fact that Mr. Bennett's calling of an election at this time was as brazen a bit of political effrontery as the West Coast (or the East, for that matter) has ever seen. We do not need to go into the details here; the story is told by Stuart Keate, publisher of the *Victoria Times*, on page 7 of this issue. All that need be noted is that BC voters can not only swallow the Social Credit shenanigans but relish them enough to put Mr. Bennett and his supporters back in office.

These peculiar attitudes towards political morality are certainly not confined to Quebec and British Columbia. They exist in every other part of the country. It is simply that the most recent and vivid demonstrations have been provided by these two provinces. And the voters there might well ask, "What's the alternative?"

It is easy to talk loftily about morality, to damn the politicians and the stupid fellow in the other party. But there is no doubt that the conduct of politics in Canada is at a low level. For its sorry state we are all to blame—the politicians least of all, for they are our creatures. We have been indifferent, lazy and easily corruptible. We have been quick to accept easy expedients and compromises in place of rough facts and principles, and we have almost pleaded with the politicians to bribe us with our own money.

The shame of it is that, fat with material things and greasy with the complacency of economic prosperity, we are not likely to change, short of some catastrophe such as a depression. It is curious that our political institutions should be at their weakest in the most comfortable of times.

Operation Bubble Gum

ONE of the most recent architectural developments is the pneumatic house. It is a nylon hemisphere reinforced with synthetic fibre and painted with plastics. No beams, no joists, no metals — you just blow it up and move in. It was devised when the U.S. Army demanded a ready-made building that could be easily transported and used in either the tropics or the Arctic. Project Bubble Gum met the specifications handily. And its qualifications for civilian use are obvious. It will house a family, and if you want a stately pleasure dome you just apply more pressure. There is no danger that it will collapse like a fallen soufflé, since it is supported by automatic airlocks. On the other hand, it can be easily deflated, packed into a trailer and set up again in the country, by a lake, if necessary in the lake — it's amphibious. Best of all, a Bubble Gum settlement would add a new note to the landscape, festive and insubstantial. Painted in various colors, it would bloom like Mardi Gras or a child's party, in contrast to some of our recent suburban developments that look a little like penal settlements.

Strijdom: An impossible task.

Sowing a Whirlwind

DURING the next couple of years hundreds of thousands of Negroes, Indians and other dark-skinned people in South Africa must leave their homes and try to settle down in some other part of the country. The Government of Premier Strijdom has so ordered.

The Premier and his publicity men make their big segregation plan sound like a great and enlightened slum-clearance project. They do not see *Apartheid* as an outrageous attempt to keep South Africa's colored people in a permanent state of subjection, but as a way of giving the blacks the living space in which they can conduct their own affairs, protected from the superior competition of the whites.

Mr. Strijdom may even have convinced himself that, far from being an oppressor, he is truly a liberator of the poor blacks. But it is brutally plain that what he is trying to do, in fact, is to create a police state, in which most of the inhabitants are denied their common rights as human beings. Only recently a law was passed which gives a junior magistrate the power to exile an African from his home and people without appeal to the courts. Only a few weeks ago more than 100,000 colored people in Johannesburg were told they would have to move to another area —leaving their homes, their jobs, their property and their businesses, to make way for whites.

Mr. Strijdom may have some temporary success, but his project can only end in failure. He has set himself an impossible task, trying to turn back the inexorable hands on the clock of history. If his failure meant only the destruction of his party and its theories, it would not greatly matter. But it could also mean a serious defeat for free people everywhere in their struggle to preserve and enlarge the area where the integrity of the individual is recognized. The advocates of white supremacy in South Africa are sowing a whirlwind whose grim harvest must be reaped by all, in East and West.

What can we, as Canadians, do to change the plot of this harsh drama that is being played before us and which can involve us as actors in the final scenes? Not much as individuals, perhaps, but that should not prevent us from letting the representatives of the South African Government in Canada know without any doubt what we think and believe. Mr. Strijdom may be vastly unconcerned with the moral indignation of Canadians, but at least he will know about it. It's doubtful, too, if plain speaking by our own Government would deter him, but again he would get a glimpse of what is in Canadian minds and hearts. And those in South Africa, white and black, who oppose the Strijdom brand of totalitarianism, will be heartened in their struggle for decency.

Water Torture

A SWIMMER trying to cross the Juan de Fuca Strait was pulled from the water blind, paralyzed, hysterical and semi-conscious. Another in the recent Lake Ontario marathon was so bemused by cramps and fatigue that he rammed his own rescuing boat. What is the fascination of these swims for the public? As sporting events they are not worth watching; they take place over an indistinguishable course at an excruciatingly slow pace, and usually end after dark with nobody winning. About the only moment of interest they can offer is the one that comes when the victim is brought to shore, frequently by the helpful hands that a few minutes before were rowing the boat out of reach. It has been pointed out that the swim marathon provides an inspiring spectacle of human endurance. On that point we can only paraphrase Mark Twain: it is noble to endure, but still nobler to encourage others to endure, and less trouble.

Why did BC's bouncy Premier Bennett call an election at such short notice? It may only be coincidence that one of his ministers complained he had been slandered.

West Coast Election Test of Public Morality

by Stuart Keate

Premier W. A. C. Bennett

ON SEPTEMBER 19 the voters of British Columbia will go to the polls to pass judgment on the three-year Social Credit administration of Premier William Andrew Cecil Bennett.

On the surface, it appears a most unlikely time for an election. The government still has two years to run. The province is booming. Employment and wages are at new highs. The opposition, sadly splintered by a declining CCF, lacklustre Liberals and virtually non-existent Tories, has raised no challenge or obstruction.

Yet the Premier, paring his notice of election to a sparse 38 days by special legislation—and thus disfranchising thousands of itinerant voters who did not have time to get registered—went on a free-time CBC broadcast to announce his election, on the slightly hilarious grounds that the press had created "instability" by speculating about an early vote.

This transparent excuse, his critics aver, is simply a device, designed to obscure an issue which has been smoldering beneath the surface for nine months and has, indeed, recently erupted in the molten passions of the election hustings.

This is the renowned Sommers-Sturdy case, now before the courts—a case in which the integrity of the government has been challenged, and which provides a classic test, in the forthcoming vote, of public morality.

It began last December when an accountant named Ronald Eversfield went to a lawyer friend named David Sturdy and said there was some hanky-panky, involving the minister of Lands and Forests, Robert E. Sommers, in the granting of forest management licenses.

Mr. Sturdy, as a "matter of public duty", went before Chief Justice Gordon Sloan, who was sitting on a forestry commission, to spell out the charges. Mr. Justice Sloan cut him off, saying that questions of bribery were not within his terms of reference.

Mr. Sturdy then took his evidence to the Attorney-General, Robert Bonner. Mr. Bonner, a former young Conservative official who had seized the glittering prize of the province's number one law officer at the age of 32 when the new party came along, dismissed Sturdy's evidence with a back-of-the-hand wire in which he said he could not take it seriously.

Mr. Sommers promptly slapped a libel suit on Mr. Sturdy, thus placing the matter in the courts and making it *sub judice*. Subsequently, however, Mr. Sommers arose in the provincial house, read an emotional seven-page speech in which he charged he was the victim of a "conspiracy to destroy our forests", and resigned.

The Premier accepted his resignation. The opposition, in stentorian tones, de-

Tory leader Deane Finlayson was charged with contempt of court after discussing Sommers case. Here he is served with papers. The charge was dismissed.

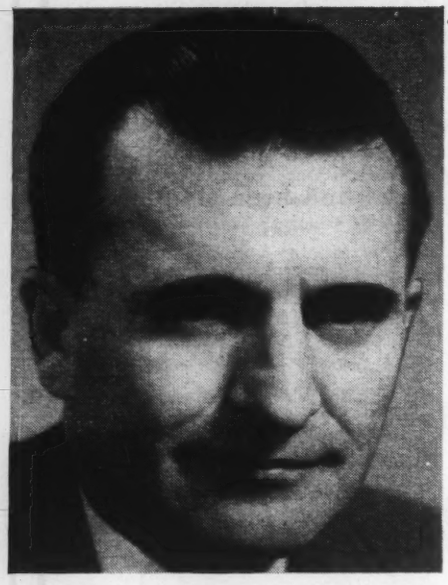
manded to know why. In a dramatic all-night session, CCF (14) and Liberal (4) members of the 48-member house belabored the government on the issue. Mr. Bennett and his colleagues suffered in silence. Not a voice was raised in Mr. Sommers' defence.

Meanwhile, the case dragged along in the courts and Mr. Bonner, in an unprecedented step, called in the RCMP to make a full investigation of the charges against his fellow Cabinet minister. At the end of five months it was revealed that the report was in, but Mr. Bonner refused to divulge its contents. Presumably he knows today whether Mr. Sommers is innocent or guilty but has said that the report will not be made public. And Mr. Bennett called his election.

This was too much for Deahe Finlayson, young leader of BC's Progressive Conservatives, who for the first time in modern political history hold no seat in the provincial house. So vital were the issues involved, Mr. Finlayson announced, he was prepared—in the face of a threat from Mr. Sommers' lawyers—to reveal the charges on the public platform, which he did.

Mr. Finlayson was thereupon sued—with the Vancouver *Sun* and *Herald*, which printed his speech—for contempt of court. John Diefenbaker flew to the coast to defend.

With Senator J. W. deB. Farris, acting for the *Herald*, Mr. Diefenbaker argued that Sommers had forfeited his private rights in the case by standing for re-election, and in the course of the campaign had bitterly attacked his opponents and thus prejudiced a fair trial. To the plea that Sommers must face "the higher court of parliament," wherein the public's right to know is paramount, Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson assented, dismissing the action against the newspapers and Mr. Finlayson.



R. E. Sommers: Wild cheers.

With the charges more or less out in the open, the question moved into a larger area of public morals: would the voters endorse a government which was prepared to go to the people with this cloud on its integrity not cleared away?

It is the sort of question which *Le Devoir* of Montreal pondered thoughtfully, in a recent editorial on the Quebec provincial elections. Is the public cynical about politics and politicians?

The question was answered decisively in Alberta last year when two members of the Legislature, who admitted having profited from their government connections, were voted back into office.

The betting in British Columbia is that the same thing will happen next week. An indication is that Mr. Sommers, on being renominated in his home riding, was carried out of the election hall on the shoulders of his wildly-cheering supporters.

Mr. Bennett has been studiously ignoring this sideshow.

Focal points of his campaign have been a booklet mailed to every householder in which the Premier takes credit for every good thing in BC (except the successful Marilyn Bell swim), and the completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which he calls "the jewel in the Social Credit crown".

A master tactician, Mr. Bennett timed the official opening of the southern link of the line with his campaign tour, loaded an inaugural train with 350 top businessmen and civic officials, and took off on a whistle-stop junket which afforded him ample opportunity for hinterland speeches.

No one could gainsay his boldness in completing the line, which for half a century had been a white elephant. Other parties, over the years, had promised to complete it: here, now, was the Premier, affable and indulgent, riding the train, with its promise of new prosperity to the province's "shut-ins".

This kind of dramatic action, along with a brisk development program of roads ($68 millions), hospitals, bridges, jails and schools, make Cecil Bennett a hard man to stop. As a cherry atop the sundae, he promised home-owners a rebate of $28 apiece on their taxes by next session, as "a dividend from natural resources".

Thoughtful voters were asking why, in the midst of all this prosperity, they were the highest taxed in all Canada, but their voices seemed drowned out in the barrage of propaganda laid down from Victoria. Notable among the latter was a $100,000 advertising program purporting to assist BC's harassed farmers but which, when revealed on posters plastered across the front windows of super-markets, showed a huge, smiling picture of Premier Bennett and the slogan: "Buy BC Products." (Mr. Bennett was born in New Brunswick.)

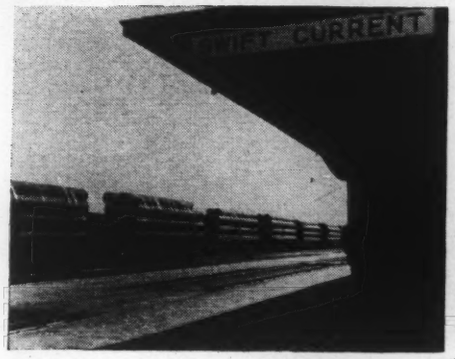
With his opposition divided and weak, there seemed little doubt on the eve of the election that the Premier would be returned to office.

But there remained the niggling questions of mounting public debt (which Mr. Bennett denies; he calls his vast borrowings for the PGE, schools and public power "contingent liabilities"); taxes (BC's sales tax, at $42.28 for every man, woman and child is more than four times as great as that of Quebec, usually considered a highly-taxed province); and the affair of Mr. Eversfield, Mr. Sturdy and Mr. Sommers.

Sooner or later this case must be resolved—the integrity of the government honored or impugned. The most intriguing question of the forthcoming election is, therefore, whether the voters will express an opinion while the debates of the press and the courts go forward.

Liberal leader Arthur Laing.

Robert Strachan, CCF chief.



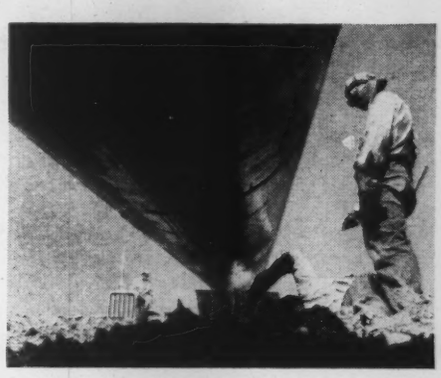
First pipe arrives by flatcar.

Trenching machine along right-of-way.

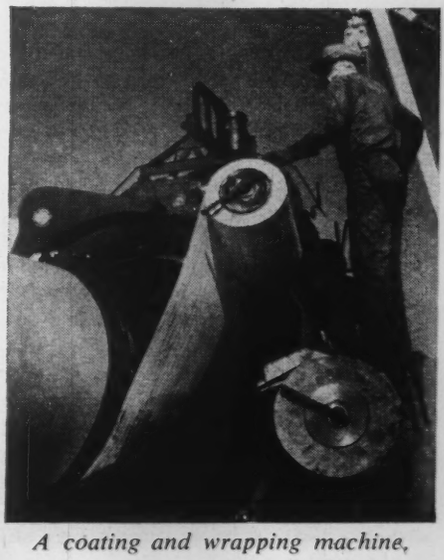
Machine bends pipe to take curves.

Pipeline Marches Across the Prairies

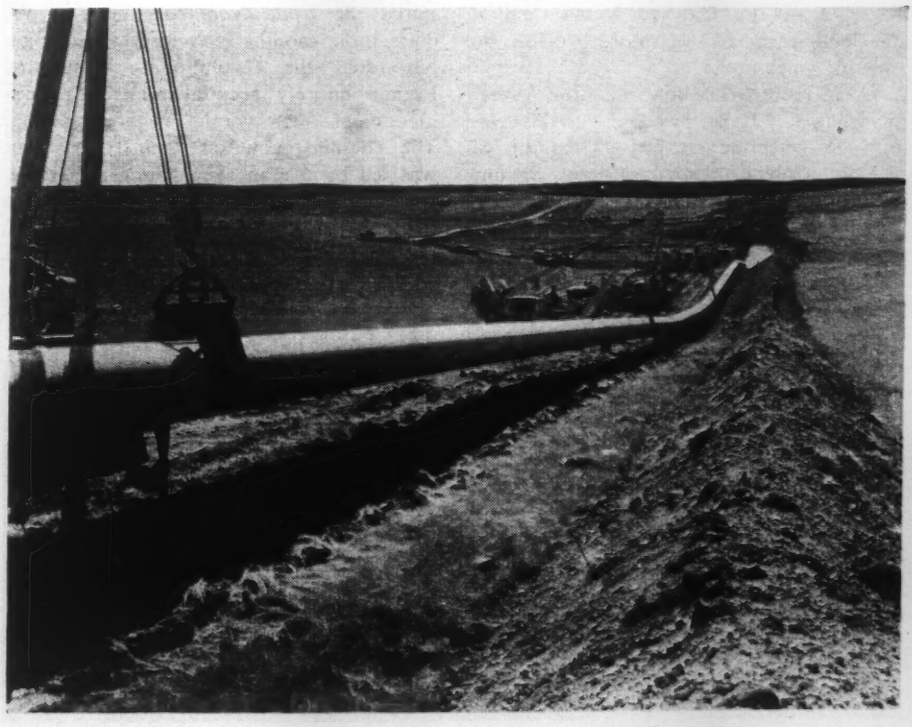
While the Great Debate continues, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines has moved into the initial western construction stages. In connection with the forthcoming financing it is now reported that the Company may repay its controversial $80 million loan from the Government five months ahead of schedule; this has been made possible by the great increase in potential demand in Northern Ontario and a 40 per cent upping of gas requirements in Western Ontario. Meantime pipe supply will determine completion date.



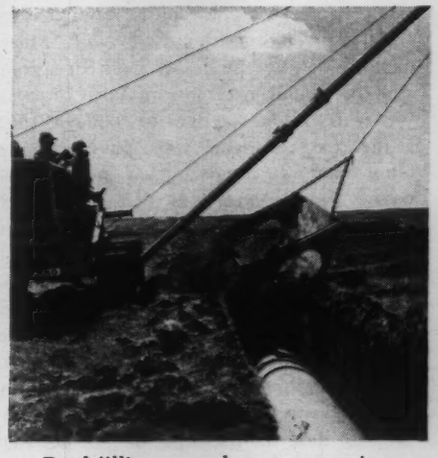
Skilled welders are the key men.



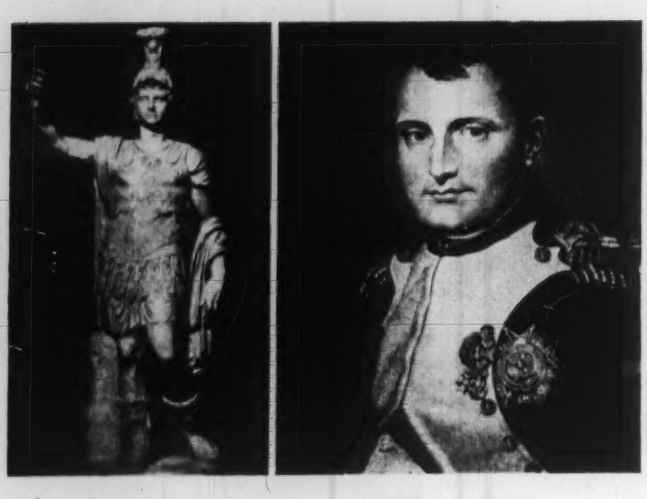
A coating and wrapping machine.



Sideboom crane lowers a long string of pipe in typical countryside.



Backfilling trench to cover pipe.



Alexander, dead at 33; Napoleon, 26 at Lodi.

No challenger can come along with the punch that convinces the aging politician that it is time for him to hang up his gloves; he is surrounded by other men who have slowed up.

Old Age, Youth and Leadership

by Hugh MacLennan

SPEAKING at the Couchiching Conference, Professor Frank Underhill raised a question to which Canadians are becoming sensitive—the relation between the nation's character and the age of its political leaders. Noting that some of the most important officers of the present government are in their mid-seventies, and recalling that Sir John A. Macdonald was only 52 in the year of Confederation, Professor Underhill asked how we can expect dynamic leadership from men who would long ago have been pensioned if they had been in private business.

The average age of the present cabinet, despite the presence of a few children under fifty, is indeed formidable. Nor is the Opposition in much better case. Professor Underhill pointed out that before Mr. Drew or Mr. Coldwell can conceivably hope to form a government, they are likely to be as venerable as Mr. St. Laurent is now.

But Professor Underhill's comparison of St. Laurent's present age with Macdonald's at the time of Confederation, valid for its purpose, gives a false impression if it leads anyone to believe that in the past Canada was governed by young men. It almost never was. Macdonald himself was still Prime Minister at the age of 78. Laurier, 70 when his government fell, continued as leader of the Liberal Party up to the age of 78. Borden was still Prime Minister in his 77th year, and King stood off the impulse to retire until he was 74. And though King began his career as Prime Minister when he was 47, it is necessary to remember that at the age of 30 he had the caution of a 70-year-old man.

The average age of Canada's prime ministers, since Confederation, taking them in the years they quit office, is almost ten years greater than the average age of American presidents during the same period. Their venerability seems all the more remarkable when we contrast them with some famous history-makers in the past.

Alexander the Great was only 20 when he made himself master of the Greek cities. At 21 he crossed the Hellespont, at 23 he had the Persian Empire on the ropes, at 24 he knocked it out, and at 33, having sighed for more worlds, he died of pneumonia.

Even more incredible was the career of Charles XII of Sweden. Charles was only 18 when he crushed a coalition of Russia, Poland, Denmark and Saxony and made himself the most powerful man of his age. He was only 27 when his headlong career was checked at Poltava.

These men were, of course, kings, and one of them had the additional advantage of being mad. But Thomas Jefferson, neither mad nor a king, was not deemed too young at 33 to draft the Declaration of Independence. Most of the men who carried through the French Revolution were so youthful that in modern Canada they would be considered too young for associate-professorships in our universities.

Napoleon was only 24 when he fired the whiff of grapeshot, 26 at Lodi, 27 in the year of Arcole and Rivoli, and when he made himself First Consul and inspired the *Code Napoléon*, he was not quite three months over 30 years of age. Nor does the revolutionary nature of France entirely account for the phenomenon of such youths in great action. The counter-revolution against Napoleon was led by a man even younger than he, for Pitt was only 24 when he became Prime Minister of England.

Younger still, catastrophically so, were some of the leaders in the Renaissance. Alessandro de Medici became head of

St. Laurent and aspirants Drew and Coldwell: the PMs are venerable.

Churchill: A rarity.

the Florentine Republic at 20. Francis I had a considerable career behind him when he challenged Charles V for the leadership of the Holy Roman Empire at the age of 25.

When we consider the records of some of these men, we may be thankful that politics has ceased to be a career for youths. The reason why it has ceased to be a career for young men is, of course, the fact that people are living much longer now than they ever did before. Three hundred years ago 25 was not young.

Death was near and real in an age when the average life-expectancy was something under 30 years. No wonder young men graduated from Oxford at 15, and ambitious youth packed as much experience into three decades as the average modern acquires by the time he is 70. No wonder the plays of Shakespeare rush so headlong to their tragedies. It was youth in a hurry to do its work before death stopped it that made so much European history the tragic inferno it was. Napoleon would not have been beaten if he had not been in such a frantic haste to accomplish what he wanted before he died.

But though a 50-year-old man of today is younger, in the sense that he is farther from death, than a 30-year-old man of the seventeenth century, his reflexes are not younger, nor is his imagination. In our modern relief at escaping from the violence of young men in politics, we have gone to the opposite extreme, and have made it impossible, at least in this country, for a young man to hold office at all.

It is inevitable that the leaders of Canada should be older than the leaders of seventeenth century England, but it is not inevitable that the father-image so dear to the modern electorate should be replaced by the grandfather-image, and that in turn by veneration for the great-grandfather.

The day is long past, and we can thank the medical profession for it, when any democracy need fear an Alexander,

"I'm tempted to get a postage meter!"

Miss Gottlebee is away this week. (Mumps!) But the monthly statements must go out. J. P. Grieving, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., has been licking and sticking stamps and envelope flaps all afternoon . . . So now we have another hot prospect for a DM, the desk model postage meter . . .

Why? Because a postage meter does away forever with old-fashioned stamp sticking, and the stamp box. And always provides the right stamp!

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a Charles, an Essex or a Napoleon. But there is peril in this longevity, too. Though extreme youth is lethal in politics, excessive age exposes a community to a danger at once more subtle and harder to combat.

All men as they grow older become disillusioned. Rare is the Churchill who is willing to try anything at 65, and has a youth's zest for life in his middle-seventies. The older a man grows, the more experience he acquires, the more tolerant he becomes of human stupidity and the less interest he has in the future. Though this kind of tolerance may make him easier to live with than a young man, it is a fact that if rare individuals had not been intolerant of stupidity, and willing to sacrifice the comfort of the moment for the sake of the future, the human race would still be living in caves.

Even more subtle is the danger of very old men putting an undue value on mere endurance and the capacity to survive for survival's sake. Though Stephen Leacock may have been right when he said that he was no stupider at 65, when McGill forced him to retire, than he had been at 64, Professor Underhill was also right when he said that our political arteries will harden to the danger point if we continue to rely exclusively on the government of septuagenarians.

For politics is not as clean-cut as athletics. No challenger can come along with the right hook that convinces the aging politician that the time has come for him to hang up the gloves. If the elder statesman is surrounded by other men almost as old as himself, it is impossible for him to realize the extent to which his legs have gone back on him.

There is no need to dwell on the abilities of Mr. C. D. Howe or to enumerate his services to the country. We all know them. But Mr. Howe gave clear evidence that he is slowing up when he rebuked Mr. Hamilton, on the house floor, for talking like a young twerp. Regardless of the provocation, that word "young" was a give-away. For Mr. Hamilton, though he may seem a child to Mr. Howe, must be at least as old as Walpole was when Walpole first became Prime Minister of England.

It is hard to imagine that the Duke of Wellington, in the year of Waterloo, could be considered too young to hold a post of responsibility, but in modern Canada he certainly would be if he were ambitious in politics. The Duke at Waterloo was just 46 years old.

I give it to you on my oath that I heard one of the most distinguished and powerful statesmen in Canada say of a younger colleague: "He's a good boy. Give him time to settle down and he may go quite a distance." The good boy was at that time three years older than Wellington at Waterloo.

Educators agree that colleges should take only first-class students. But what is meant by "first-class"? The definition may be too narrow, too vague.

Dr. McLeish with a study group at Carleton College.

Who Should Go to College?

by J. A. B. McLeish

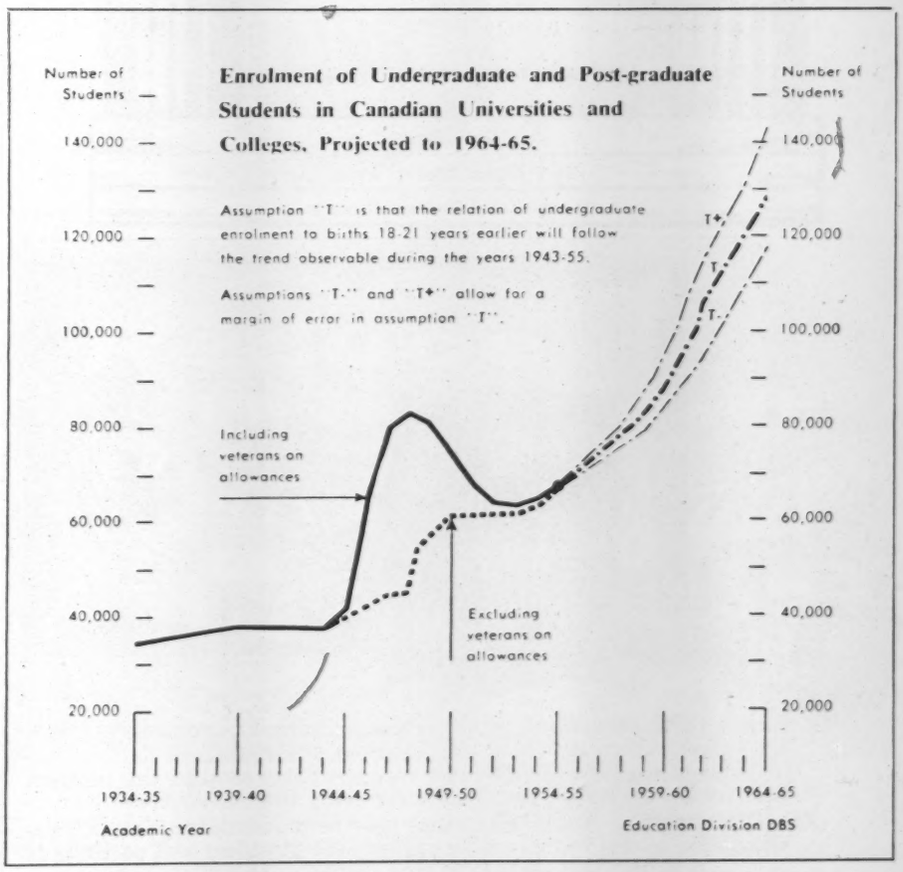
WHAT is the most critical problem in Canadian education today? Some might reply, "The shortage of teachers"; others, "The lag in adequate school facilities", or "A lowering of educational standards". Actually, a number of these most obvious and most pressing issues derive from a more basic problem: the swelling tide of school enrolments.

Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Director of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, described the rising tide of school population in Canada in his paper to the 1955 convention in Toronto of the National Conference of Canadian Universities. He stated that on the basis of the record of children already born, and the assumption that the proportion of them attending college will continue to increase at the present rate, university enrolments may be expected to swell from 67,500 to about 129,000 in the next ten years.

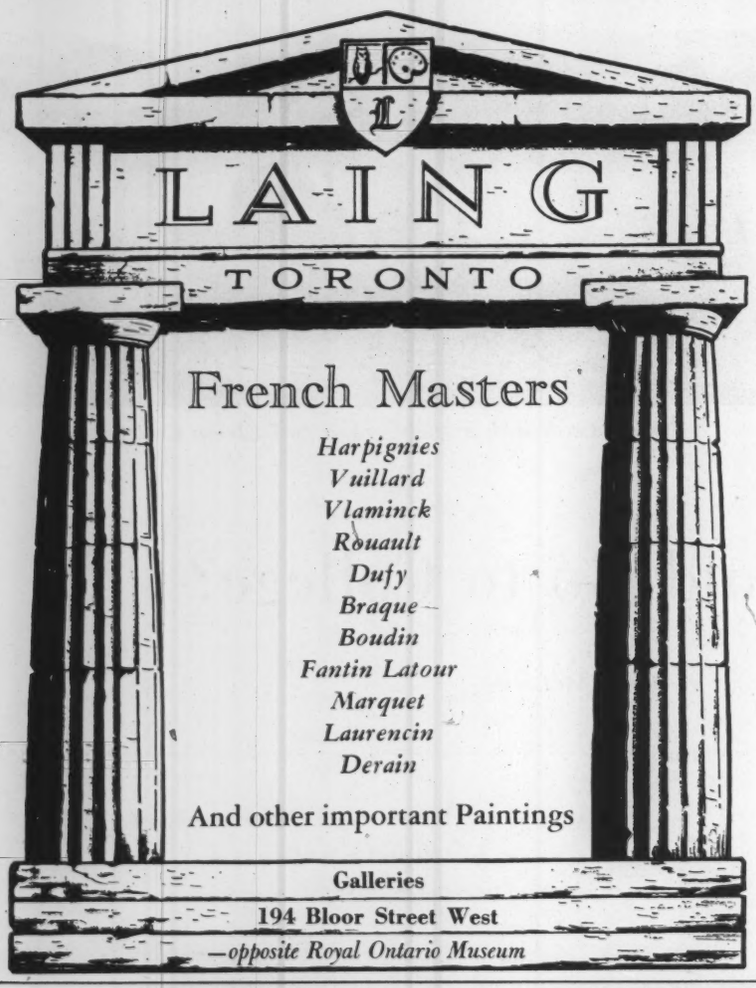
To the high schools and universities of Canada, these figures present a challenge of a special kind from the standpoint of the needs of Canadian life and leadership.

Who should go to college? When the number of high school graduates wishing to go to college has far exceeded the normal capacity of the universities to receive them, what process of selection is to be used? Or are the universities seriously to balance the risk of some lowering of standards against the need of accepting all or most of this new wave of college applicants? In any event, the original question will remain imperative and of increasing challenge: What capabilities and qualities are to be expected of young Canadians admitted to the privilege of university training?

At the forefront, of course, stands



level of intelligence. No one has ever conclusively defined intelligence, and no study in Canada exists to show what minimum IQ score a young person would seem to need in order to carry through a college course of studies successfully. According to the chief American study, the odds are considerably against college under-graduates with IQ scores below 110; but the matter is by no means as simple as this. One has to weigh against such a rough measure of selection the fact that college courses and in some instances whole college standards vary in difficulty, the fact also that study habits and emotional stability enter heavily into the picture of success and failure, and the further fact that the IQ test has never been supposed by competent observers to be the single and only measure of "intelligence".



Explorers, trade pioneers, master seamen of legendary stature—the Dutch are anchored prominently in the chronicles of travel.

Consequently, it is small wonder voyagers today consider this inherent bent for the sea as one good reason for going Holland-America.

Of course, they list other reasons too—the immaculate quarters, palatial public rooms, incomparable cuisine—the pleasures and pastimes in bountiful variety that make time pass swiftly.

Too swiftly, apparently – for it is to be noted that Holland-America travellers come back again . . . and again.

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Nonetheless, the so-called "college aptitude tests" as used widely in the United States gradually produce their own validity over the years if it can be shown that young people who persistently fall below a minimum cut-off score on the tests also persistently fail to graduate from university. It is largely on these grounds that here in Canada, in Ontario, a three-year project has been launched by co-operating universities to compare the results obtained by thousands of young Canadians in college aptitude tests with their performance in the first years at university. The survey is in charge of the Ontario College of Education Research Department, with the financial backing of the Atkinson Charitable Foundation. Presumably what it will produce, if the results are affirmative, is a college aptitude test or sets of tests which will prove a valuable adjunct to the selection process. It is hard to believe that it will produce more, because the selection process covers a wider area than such tests alone.

The standing of the young high school graduate in matriculation examinations is obviously a selective factor of great importance. Authorities in testing have under-rated the predictive value of a student's high school record; and this becomes of particular value under conditions of the senior examination at the college entrance level—particularly if the student has taken all his matriculation examinations in a single year. Here again, it is not easy to settle upon a minimum cut-off percentage below which one can confidently predict that the incoming student would fail.

All university professors and administrators are familiar with the cases of young people of demonstrable mental capacity who fail and even fall away somewhere along the route before graduation because of lack of ambition, waste of time, emotional instability, or immaturity. Presumably no university will deny entrance to a young person of high standing in aptitude tests together with matriculation examinations, simply because there is a certain mortality among this type of student.

Some colleges find it useful to ask for a letter from the former high school of the incoming student, in which some description is given of his work and study habits, his keenness and sense of purpose, and the range of his interests.

Such a letter may serve as a useful precaution to help highly able students who may, for the reason mentioned, fail to make a success of their college studies. It may also be of particular use in aiding the admission of young people who are close to the minimum line of admission on purely academic grounds, but whose ambition, steadiness of disposition, and demonstrated capacity for study will

usually prove powerful compensating factors in their college studies.

In fact, it is when one is discussing just this matter of the "superior" and the merely "good" intelligence, that one comes to grips with the difficult area of the "first class" applicant. In college circles it is fairly common to hear administrators and members of faculty speak of the necessity of having only "first class" young people in the universities. Few, however, go on to define precisely what they mean by "first class". Does this mean applicants of at least IQ 120 or of at least 80 per cent general average in the matriculation examinations? If it does, then two difficulties immediately arise. The first (and the lesser) is the uncertainty as to whether a high demonstrated intellectual capacity is also harnessed to those enduring drives and emotional qualities which carry brilliance through to accomplishment. The second (and by far the greater) is the problem of how to direct our human resources effectively in the modern age in Canada if we are to adopt so arbitrary a hurdle for higher education.

The problem of the modern industrialized states is not that there is too much human ability available for the jobs at hand, but that there is a notable lack of human resources for existing needs in government, industry, science, and the professions; or at least a misdirection or waste which in effect results in such a lack. The English economist, Michael Roberts, makes the contention in his recent study, *The Estate of Man*, that even if Great Britain made the best use of all the resources of her young people, which he contends she does not, she would still lack the full capacity to do all that she must in the complex years ahead.

Whether such an assertion could even be put forward for Canada is a matter of conjecture at present, but surely it is no very extravagant claim to assert that we are not at present making the best use of the intelligence and energies of our young Canadians. If it is true that roughly a quarter of our school population has at least the IQ level of 110, and if — as in Ontario — only 3 per cent of the youngsters entering elementary school ultimately graduate from university, then it would seem that we are failing to educate a large number of "first class" young people at the "summit" end of education, and further, that our definition of "first class" is simply too narrow. Certainly the country is being well run by large numbers of evidently able people who would fall below the arbitrary lines: 120 in IQ and 80 per cent in general average of matriculation. Certainly also there are large numbers of adult Canadians with plenty of ability for

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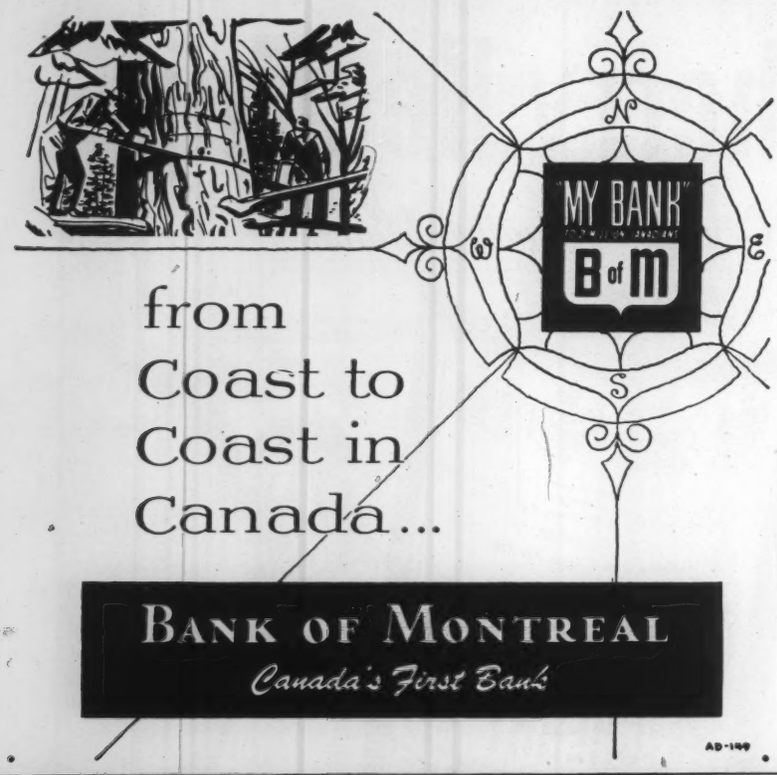

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many professional and governmental tasks who for one reason or another did not complete high school or did not go on to university, and who are wasting their potential resources.

The question becomes, therefore: How can the universities avoid the waste of their own limited resources in taking in young people who either cannot or will not take advantage of the opportunities and rigors of higher education; and on the other hand, how can the provision be made that every high school graduate of good ability and promise may be permitted university training, both for his own welfare and for that of the national economy? The easiest answer to the first part of the question seems to be that universities cannot simply admit indiscriminately; if space and funds are limited, they clearly must develop some categories of priority. Those young people who seem on all counts to be poor risks need not be rejected out of hand: they may be provided with the opportunity to enroll some years later as mature matriculants or as partial students on a trial basis.

The easiest answer to the second half of the question is that universities will apparently need to replace the vague expression "first class" with the less treacherous phrase, "promising university material", or the like. Modern Canadian universities ordinarily offer a large number of fields of study, not all calling for the same type or even level of intelligence and personal traits, but all demanding evidence of at least a good mind.

Yet common sense makes it at once plain that no admissions policy which could be devised — whether it included college aptitude tests, graduation marks, high school letter, and personal interview—will ever serve as a guarantee of ultimate graduation. The girl who appears rather immature at entrance may be just the one who will mature most quickly in the new climate of the university. The boy who seemed to be thoroughly stable and ready for college work, in the eyes of his former principal, may have a rough and, perhaps, failing first if he is unable to contend with loneliness, or with an excess of college activities, or with the nagging worry of financial problems. Perhaps the best that the university can do is to make ample room in its admissions plans for the merely "good", or, at the least, "reasonably good", youngster at the gate, and then within the gate provide as ample counselling facilities and financial assistance as it possibly can.

If they are to do this, the Canadian universities will need the support of individual and corporate philanthropy, as well as government aid, on an unprecedented scale in the coming years.

For Baseball Fans

by Bergen Evans

Is it true that Honus Wagner habitually made one-handed, bare-handed catches?

Honus Wagner

No. While it is true that Wagner was a brilliant and sometimes unorthodox fielder, the achievement referred to in question occurred just after Wagner began playing Major League baseball as first baseman with the Louisville Nationals.

As Ira L. and H. Allen Smith tell the story in *Three Men on Third,* Wagner walked toward first base for the start of a game with his mitt under his arm and a king-size hand in his hip pocket, groping for his chewing tobacco. When the pitcher threw his first pitch and the batter had grounded to third, Wagner's hand was stuck in his pocket, struggling with the package.

Nevertheless, Wagner ran for the base in time to catch the third baseman's throw with his bare hand—the free one. The put-out was made while the other hand still writhed in his pocket.

Is it true that the Chicago Cubs' Shortstop Joe Tinker, Second Baseman Johnny Evers and First Baseman Frank Chance made more double-plays than any other combination in major league history?

Johnny Evers

IT'S NOT likely, says Lee Allen in *100 Years of Baseball.*

To begin with, the 1900s, in which this fine trio flourished, was not one in which numerous double-plays were possible: infielders played in, batters sacrificed often and many runners stole successfully.

Furthermore, teams which make the most double-plays are not necessarily good ball clubs—and the Cubs were very good in the days of Tinker, Evers and Chance. Losing teams have the greatest opportunity for making double-plays, for they have more base-runners to contend with.

The most discouraging news for believers in the indisputable double-play supremacy of this trio is that double-plays were not included in the official average until 1919 in the National League. So if they *still* believe in their favorites, they can only support that belief by going through hundreds of box scores.

The new baseball Commissioner, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was the man who led the fight to convict the eight Chicago Black Sox players indicted for conspiracy to throw the 1919 World Series. Right or wrong?

Judge Landis

WRONG, says Lee Allen; he wasn't. But when he took over as Commissioner in November, 1920, he *did* say that whatever verdict the jury returned, he would never permit the Black Sox to return to baseball.

It was Ban Johnson, president of the American League, who, as prime mover in the attempt to convict the Black Sox, devoted himself to tracking down witnesses and trying to make the accusations stick.

In the end, it was Landis's disciplinary authority which was chiefly felt by the players, for while all were freed by the court, none have ever been reinstated.

Despite national manpower needs, wasn't there a sufficient supply of competent major league ball players all the way through World War II?

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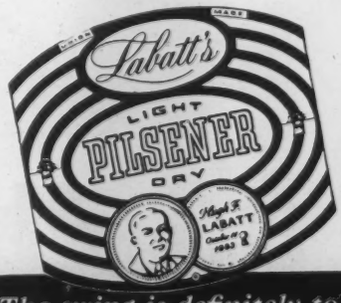

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Joe Nuxhall

No. The 1944 and 1945 seasons saw a dearth of competent athletes.

By 1944 most men between 18 and 38 were either in the armed forces or in essential work, so that long-forgotten players and players who will never be remembered appeared on the major league scene. A scout no longer sought men who could throw, run, field, or hit, but rather epileptics, mutes and men with punctured ear drums. The St. Louis Cardinals introduced a pitcher who as a baby had swallowed a lump of coal and had been incapacitated for military service by the operation to remove it. The Cincinnati Redlegs introduced a hurler named Joe Nuxhall over a month before his sixteenth birthday; he thus became the youngest player of all time.

In 1945 the shortage of players was even more acute and play sensationally inept. One Chicago writer, asked whether the Cubs or the Tigers would win the World Series, replied, "I don't believe either team is capable of winning".

Major league baseball clubs play a 154-game schedule. Babe Ruth hit his record 60th home run in the 154th game the New York Yankees played in 1927. Was this the last game of the season?

No. The Yankees played again the following day (against Washington), and Ruth had a chance to increase his home run total. The teams had played an earlier scheduled game that ended with the score tied. It had to be replayed, although the averages of the players in the tied contest counted. That 155th game was played on October 1, and Ruth was unable to boost his total.

Can more than two strikes and three balls be called against a hitter in one time at bat without his getting a base on balls or being called out?

Yes. Suppose that he comes to bat with two men out and one on base. He runs the count to three balls and two strikes. Then the man on base is called out — either trying to steal or by being picked off base by the pitcher. The side is retired. The batter who is left at the plate has not had an official time at bat, and he is the first to come to the plate in the next inning. Once again he can take the count to three-and-two.

New Man of the World

by Harry Rasky

There are 50 million free organized workers in the world. Says new ICFTU organizer Millard: "I'll be disappointed if there isn't at least a 25 per cent increase in the next five or six years."

Charles Millard

THERE WAS a time — not so long ago — that the outside world knew Canada only as the home of the Mounties, the Dionne Quints, and Niagara Falls (Horseshoe Falls only). Since the war other nations have come to realize Canada is more than merely the home of colorful, prolific, and rugged natural (and sometimes supernatural) phenomena. This has come about largely because of Canada's most important post-war export—international diplomats and negotiators. Lester Pearson, now one of NATO's "three wise men", has brought a kind of made-in-Canada, bow-tie diplomacy to the capitals of the world; General Burns has offered the potential powder-keg Middle-east a brand of unemotional mediation which could only come from as uninvolved a nation as Canada; a unit of peace-keepers has set up camp in the war-scarred jungles of Indo-China.

Next month, another Canadian leaves home to start a job in many ways more delicate and more important than any ever undertaken on an international scale. Charles Hibbert Millard will leave a lifetime of work in the labor unions of Canada to tackle the greatest task of his life when he becomes Director of Organizations for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

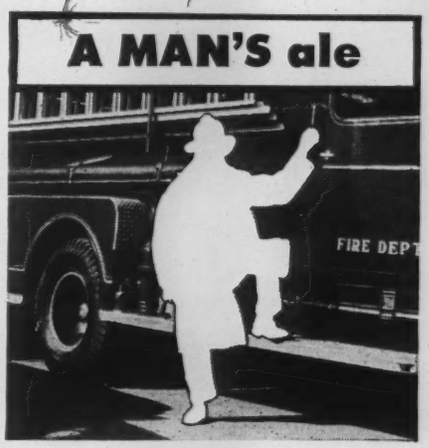
His job will be to organize the unorganized in such remote areas as Africa and Indonesia. This is a new post in a young organization. Its importance is emphasized by the threat of the Communist-powered World Federation of Trade Unions. Not only will Millard have to convince management that trade unions are inevitable for the workers of the underprivileged nations, but he will have to persuade the workers themselves that they should organize the western way, instead of in the Communist manner. Says Millard, "Emphasize that word *free*. We really mean it."

People who have watched the career of Charlie Millard were not at all surprised when he got the important appointment to be a union trouble-shooter on a world-wide basis. And nothing could have made Millard, who once wanted to be a missionary, more content.

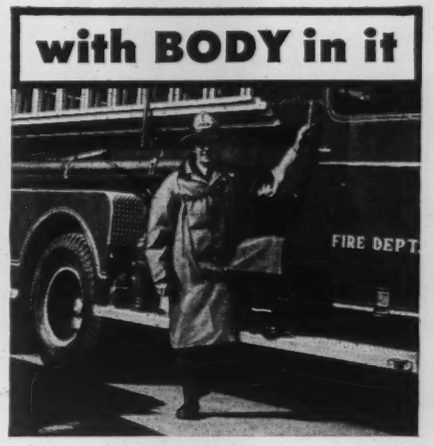
Heads of huge cartels and Communist labor bosses may be a little surprised when they meet organizer Millard. If they have the usual preconceived notions of what a labor big-shot should look like or how he should behave, they will get a shock. Five-foot-nine, 190-pound Millard has the look of a good-natured carpenter, and the manner of a gentle Sunday School teacher, both of which he has been. But once it was said of a pirate, "never a milder-mannered man slit a throat or scuttled a ship". And behind the Millard good nature is a toughness that can often approach ruthlessness.

As far back as 1944, Millard had been picked as a man who had a date with a definite kind of destiny. Writing in SATURDAY NIGHT, C. Ross MacEwan said then, "The Canadian Labor Movement has not yet produced a top-flight individual personality such as Britain's Bevin or America's Lewis. If any presently prominent Canadian can end that unfortunate tradition Millard is the most likely man."

If heredity is any way related to occupation, it would have been unlikely that Millard ever would have become involved in union activity. When he was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, on August 26, 1896, his father was so staunch a Conservative that he named him after the son of Sir Charles Tupper.



"A job like mine takes it out of you"



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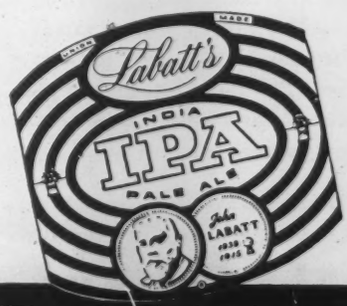

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At a time when he was having his first thoughts about a career as a clergyman and missionary, war came along and Charlie Millard got a *good* taste of it. When it was all over he became a bodybuilder in a motor plant. Free enterprise seemed to attract him, and he launched out as a carpenter, and even had some employees in his small planing mill.

His situation then was more that of a small town capitalist. He became head of the Ratepayers' Association, Superintendent of the Sunday School and father of five children. But the depression came along and he got a *bad* taste of it. The winds of poverty blew down his little plant and sent him on relief. He had a new cause, and became head of the Unemployed Association for the Oshawa, Ontario, district. Socialist Woodsworth became his prophet.

Finally he found work in the body shop of the General Motors plant. He helped organize the workers of the plant, preaching job security, and was elected the first president of the CIO Automobile Workers local in Oshawa. He found his enemy was not so much management as government. Mitch Hepburn, the fiery Liberal onion farmer, who also came from St. Thomas, incorporated a plank in his election campaign which promised to stop the CIO in Ontario. The historic strike in 1937 at the plant, which church-leader Millard directed, was so peaceful that one of the newspaper photographers covering the picket line offered two men $5 to start a fight. Says Millard, "There were no incidents. At the end of 18 days we got a working contract and partial recognition." And he adds dryly, "Mr. Hepburn unfortunately is not alive today. But the CIO is."

The Oshawa strike led to a lot of publicity for Millard and wide union prestige. In 1940, when Philip Murray was looking for a man to take over the potentially powerful steel workers of Canada, he chose Millard as his man. The Canadian section of the then Steel Workers Organizing Committee had come under Communist influence. Millard gave the union such a thorough housecleaning that he has been a favorite target for Communists ever since. By '42 the steel workers became a fully autonomous union known as the United Steelworkers of America. Millard was immediately chosen National Director for Canada, and has held that post ever since. When he first took over, there were a mere 5,000 members, most of them from two locals in Nova Scotia. Today there are more than 75,000 members in more than 300 locals across the country.

Much of the growth of the union is due to Millard's modern techniques. He would never move into a plant unless first asked. But once there he plastered the area with newspaper ads and mimeographed leaflets. Always travelling with a kind of stubborn dedication, organizer Millard would tangle all week with the reluctant industrial giants and go to church on Sunday. His gentle but forceful crusading manner—he neither smokes or drinks—earned him a rare kind of respect from workers. It helped him pull together a number of unions in 1940 to form the Canadian Congress of Labor. And this year, when all organized workers got together to form one all-powerful body, the Canadian Labor Congress, he was a unanimous choice as vice-president.

But Millard has always been looking for something beyond the ordinary bounds of local workers' wages and rights. This drive pushed him into the provincial parliament, as CCF representative for York West on two different occasions. It has always been his theory that you cannot disassociate the trade union movement from politics.

For the man who always wanted to be a missionary, the new ICFTU job is made to order. He will take a fifty percent cut in wages from his present comfortable $12,000 as steel union boss, a position he could hold as long as he likes, to take over the unrewarding, untried, and perhaps impossible new post.

On limited funds he will have to move into almost primitive areas, preaching the gospel of job security and decent working conditions. He will run into resentment from the owners who will claim this is their own private affair, opposition from Communist organizers who long ago realized the potential of the long-exploited workers of Africa and Asia, and endless complications from the workers themselves.

For Millard a new life begins at sixty. He will leave behind the home he designed and take up headquarters in Brussels. For a man who speaks only one language he has a formidable territory —the world. ("Do you know that in Indonesia there are 80 dialects alone?") In many areas he will have to combat the basic problem of illiteracy. But Millard is approaching his new adventure with simple boldness. He says, "This is just an extension of the work I have been doing. In fact, something of the same feeling comes over me that I felt in Oshawa years ago."

"Bread—Peace—Freedom" is the motto of the ICFTU. The words summarize everything Charlie Millard has been or believes. The depression pushed him into union life in a fight for family survival; all his life has been centred around the church; and he believes there is no freedom without economic freedom.

Says the new man of the world, "'Bread—Peace—Freedom.' None of this is practical without organization. And that's where I come in."

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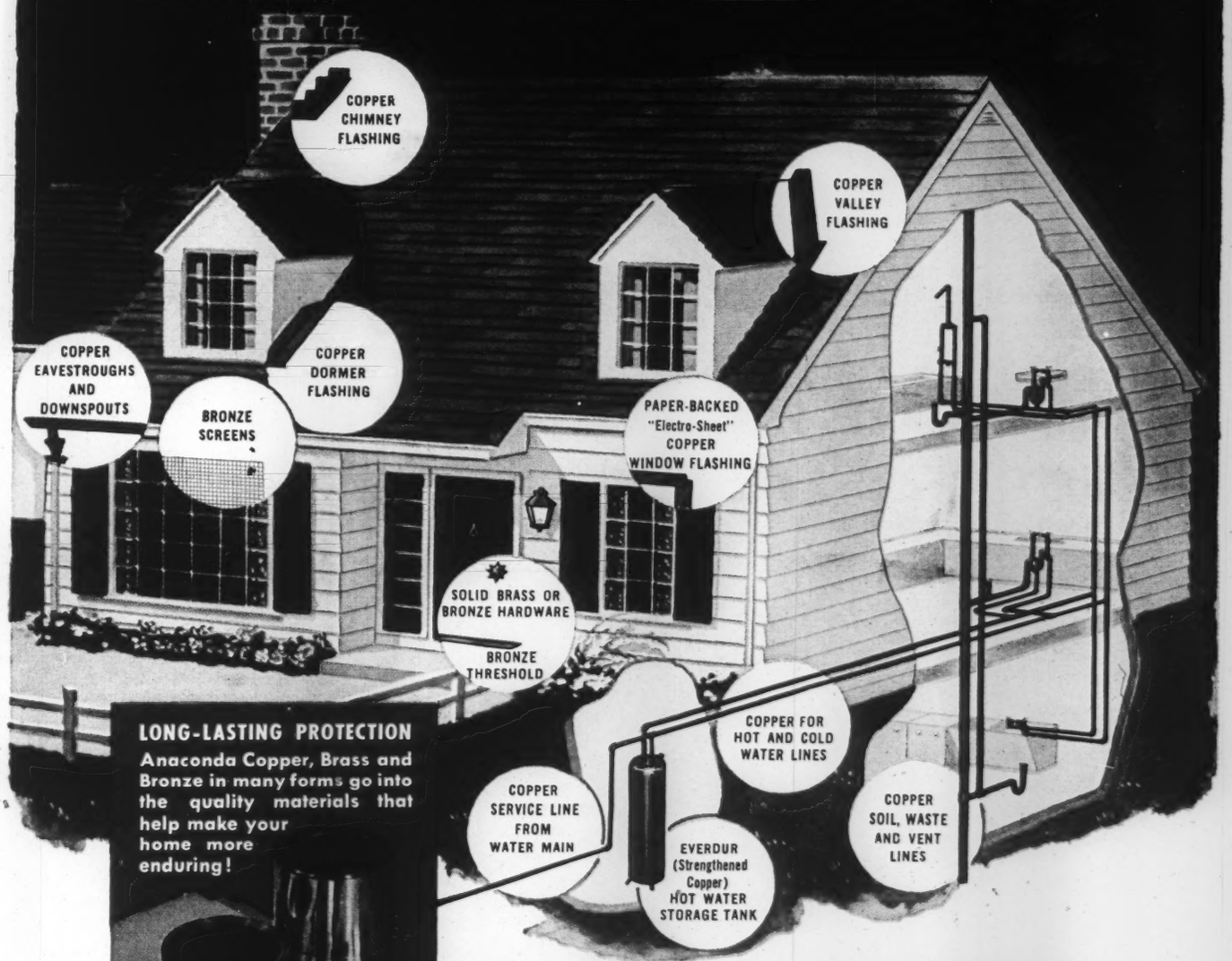
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These Happy Endings

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT WAS SAID at one time that Hollywood producers frequently contrived two endings for their films: a happy ending for home consumption and a tragic one for export abroad.

Whether or not the story is true, it presented the foreign critic with a basis for his objections to American films. In Europe, he could point out, fairy tales are written for children, and the European outgrows them early and learns to identify himself with the realities of tragedy and disaster, a highly maturing education. The American, on the other hand, is capable of being beguiled by fairy tales indefinitely, and this accounts for his taste in screen entertainment. From six to sixty, the female movie-goer is made happy by the Cinderella legend; and from six to sixty, her male companion is richly satisfied with Jack the Giant Killer.

The Cinderella formula (frustration, opportunity, fulfillment) applies all the way from soap opera, through *Marty* to *Pygmalion*, while the Jack the Giant Killer legend covers the whole range of action and western films. The Giant Killer is Gary Cooper moving in on the cattle rustlers and bringing order to the West; or Edward G. Robinson, as Mr. District Attorney, rounding up the city gangsters; or Glenn Ford, as the crusading young prosecuting attorney, rounding up Edward G. Robinson. By next week, or next month, all the evil doers will come swarming back to the screen, with changed faces but an identical aim to wreck the moral order, but we don't worry about that.

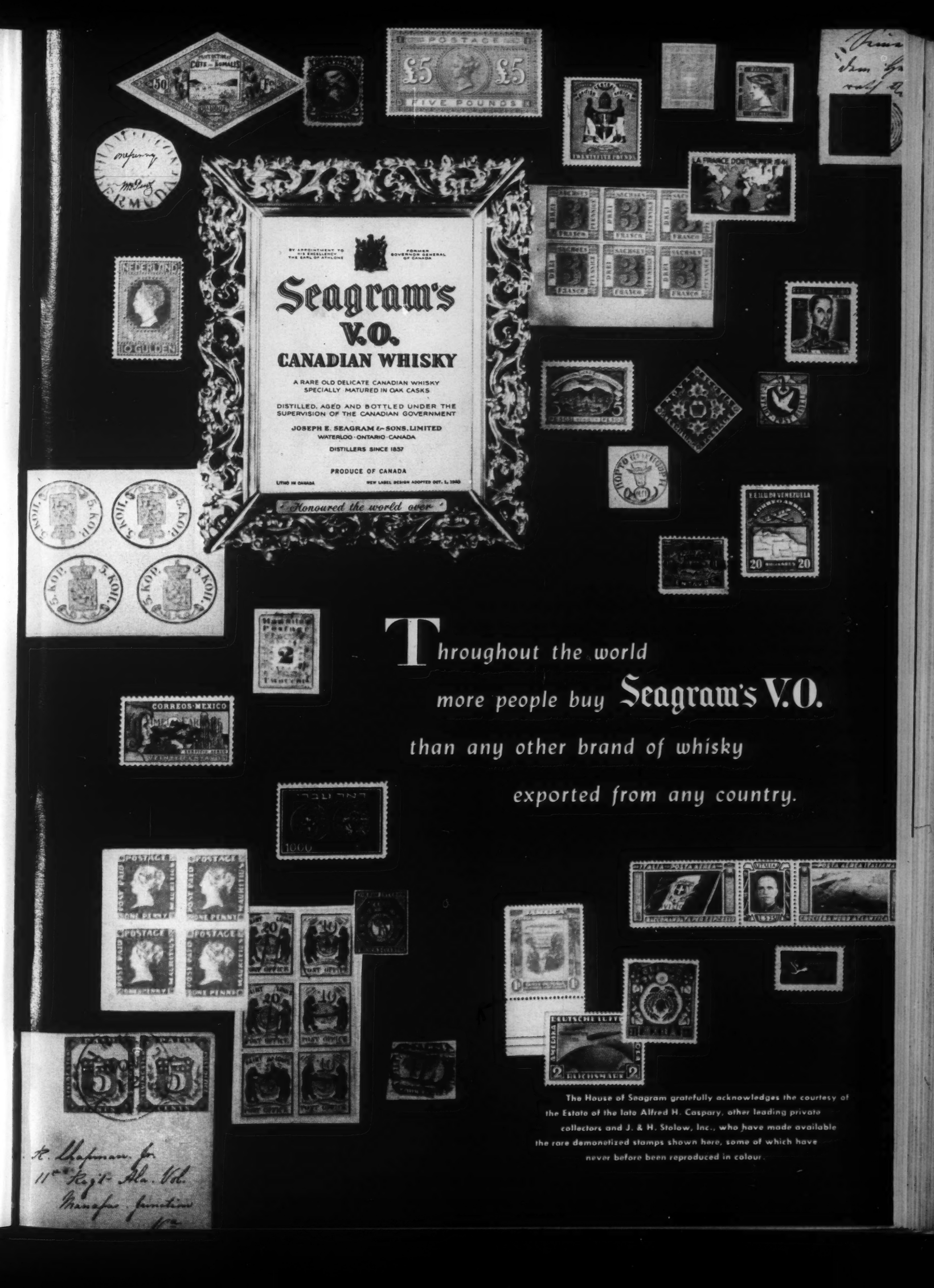
Gary Cooper: The Giant Killer.

We are willing to make concessions, to be sure, in the case of screen biographies, classics, and famous novels. The screen versions of Dreiser's *American Tragedy* and *Sister Carrie* preserved the grim ending, if not the prevailing mood of the original. They didn't make popular movies, however, and neither did Liam O'Flaherty's *The Informer* until it was rescued from obscurity by the Academy Award. Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* ended in tragedy and death, but the film public had been well prepared in advance and so was able to take the bad news when it came. Besides, the Hemingway novels provided the compensation of violence.

It is a mistake to assume that romantic love and its fulfillment represent the only, or even the ideal happy ending for American movie-goers. Actually, if the public had to choose between violence and romantic love it would probably settle for violence. It can even reconcile itself to the death of the hero, so long as the end comes after a brawl that demolishes every bottle and mirror in the saloon bar. The only conceivable unhappy ending, under these circumstances, would be to have the hero killed in fair fight. As it works out, the villain is allowed to beat the hero up savagely during the opening rounds, but only on the understanding that the fight is fixed and the end will find him lying unconscious, or worse, on the bar-room floor. After that, it merely adds a sense of admiring awe to the happy ending if some shabby little character in a bowler hat pops from behind an upturned table and shoots the hero dead.

I'm not sure, in fact, that this isn't the ideal happy ending, since it provides exactly the moral catharsis that audiences on this continent appear to crave. We want the good people to triumph but we are even more insistent that the bad people be punished; and when this is accompanied by the appropriate sacrifice, we get the kind of glow that comes from viewing, if not a work of art, at least an exercise in moral vindication.

Incidentally, *My Fair Lady*, Broadway's musical version of *Pygmalion*, allows Cinderella Doolittle to get her Prince Higgins in the final act, a happy ending that Shaw would never consider in his lifetime.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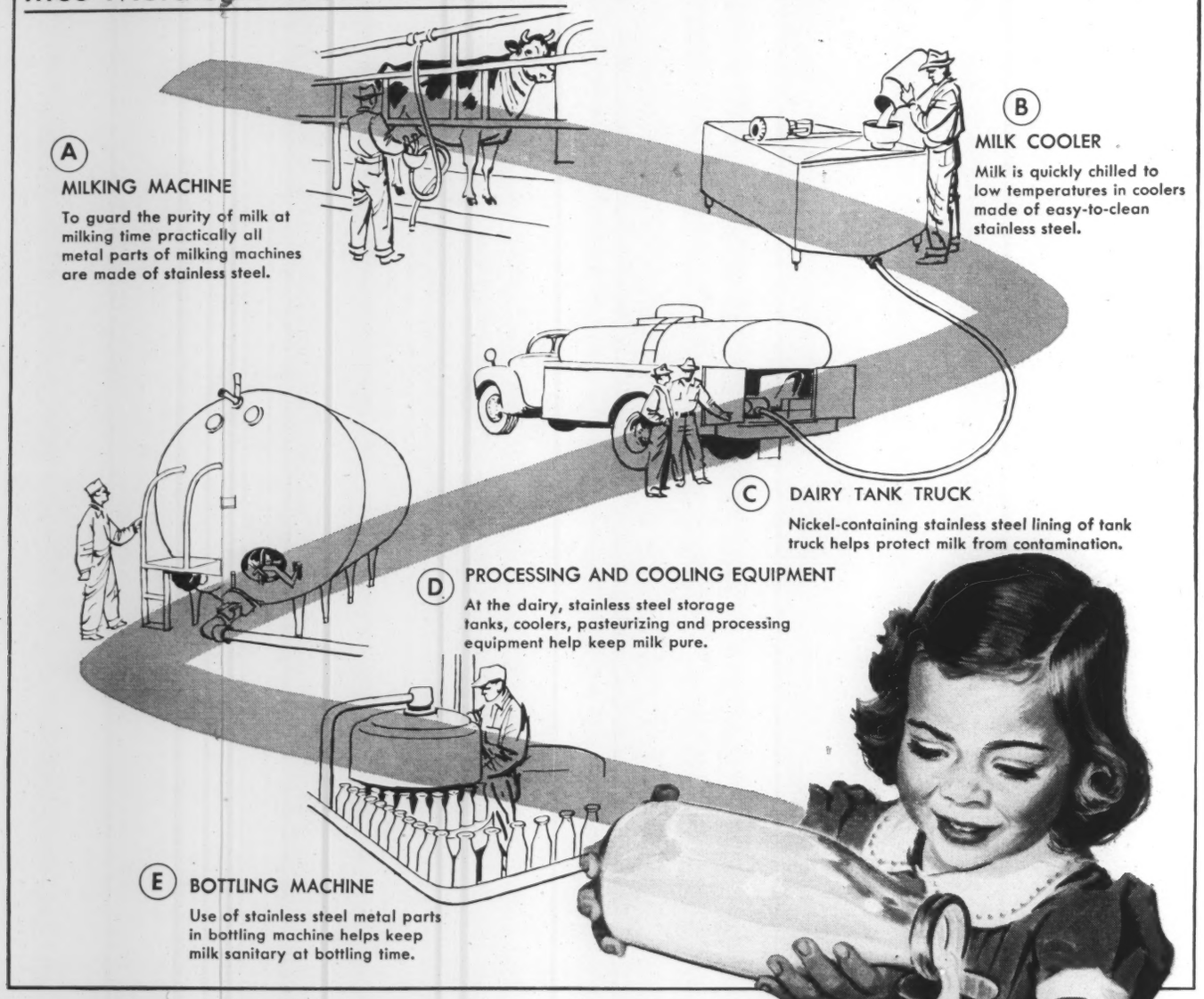
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The American Critical Mind

by Robertson Davies

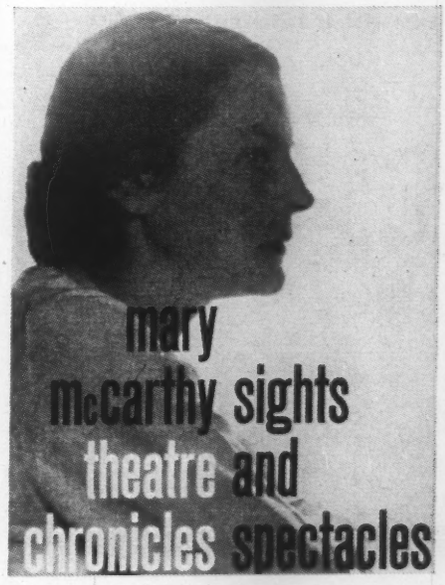
THE DIFFICULTY of reviewing a book by H. L. Mencken is that the writer must resist a strong temptation to quote at length. Mencken wrote brilliantly, even when what he was saying was manifest nonsense. He created for his own use, early in his career, a prose style that was barbarous and Byzantine in effect; it appeared to be a mass of incongruously associated words, ranging from the learned vocabulary of theology and science to the jargon of music and painting, and thence to the racy, slangy style of a newspaper's city room. But if Mencken's prose was gaudy in color, it was classical in manner; it enabled him to say precisely what he meant, with economy and point. Never ambiguous or woolly, he gave you a piece of his mind in every sentence he wrote. If it is sometimes silly it is because his style so boldly reveals his thought. The style which conceals a want of thought he left to his enemies.

It is good to have Mencken's last book, *Minority Report,* after so many years of silence. It is a jumble of 432 brief notes on a variety of subjects; it is a mistake to read it as a whole, for it has no unity; it is an ideal book for dipping into. It is in the best Mencken manner, and it reveals the whole man—Mencken the humanist, the artist, the man of lunatic prejudice, and the political philosopher. He was a great man, and if this were the only book ever to have come from his pen, it would suffice to prove his greatness.

He pretended to be ferocious in order to discomfit the *boobus Americanus,* his great enemy, and like all poses this one eventually became tiresome. But we have only to read what he says about prisons and criminal proceedings in this book to feel his intelligent humanity. His quarrel was always with the sentimental; he battled unceasingly against the notion that all men are equal, but this was not unkindness; it was an unpopular type of common sense. His philosophy of inequality runs aground because his measure of a man's worth was his value to the state—to the body politic. Such a measure may be well enough when the judges of a man's value are themselves of superior intellect and feeling, but how often can that be the case? Mencken never appears to have understood the practical necessity of regarding all men as the children of God, and not simply as citizens. He did, however, see more clearly than most the sentimental excesses into which the children-of-God theory can lead foolish people.

Like Bernard Shaw, he was an artist first, and his political and social outlook was that of an artist. He had no patience with what was ugly, inept or intellectually second-rate. It seems odd that he considered himself to be primarily of a scientific cast of mind; when he writes about music he writes like a poet. But for poetry itself he professed a great contempt. He seems not to have understood it, just as he did not understand religion. He thought of poetry not as a distillment of truth, but as foolish and pretty fancies, unworthy of mature attention. He thought of religion as a crutch for feeble minds. Now it is surely apparent that though poetry and religion very often are debased to these uses, they are something very different at their highest. I have often suspected that Mencken knew this perfectly well, and was merely being provocative in his public attitude; for in the most important things of life he was a religious man and a man of poetic insights.

He was also a democrat, but not a fool-democrat. Talent and intellect were the only things he really respected, and he seems to have had a queer notion that these things flourished more in aristocratic societies than in democracies. But again and again he makes it plain that what he really values in aristocratic societies are good manners and an appreciation of the arts of living; such things, he said, brought forth great men, and he gives Goethe as an example. What made him think that tribe of blacksmiths, shopkeepers and innkeepers was aristocratic; what blinded him to the plain fact that Goethe's son was a noodle? He certainly knew better; he simply would not admit it. So much for his scientific approach. Goethe was a great man; therefore he must have had a great family. Such argument is simply bad poetry.



Jacket Design

H. L. Mencken: "Boobus Americanus".

But Mencken's faults are easily discovered. His great virtues are not so easily imitated. He swept through American criticism of art and of life like a fresh, if chilling, wind. He was, under his tormentor's disguise, on the side of the angels. O, that Canada had a Mencken! It tempts one to believe in reincarnation, so that one might cherish that hope.

Miss Mary McCarthy is another of America's fresh winds. Indeed, she is what the Scots so descriptively call a "sneeping" wind. Her theatre criticisms have been published under the title *Sights and Spectacles* and they contain some of the best things that have ever been written about the American theatre. She brings to her consideration of plays and players that quality rare among theatre critics—a really well-trained and literate mind. She takes to the theatre the standards of a highly educated person of discriminating taste, which is something very different from the standards of a theatre-goer, who is too often the creature of the art he loves. But, alas, it is also plain that Miss McCarthy does not really *like* the theatre. She is vexed with it because it does not deal easily or surely with subtleties. It speaks most often to the heart, and it is clear that Miss McCarthy's brain is her most attentive and responsive organ. Mencken thought

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poorly of the theatre for much the same reason.

But on the other hand, when there are subtleties to be appreciated, she does not miss them by a mile, as so many theatre critics do. She does not ask why headstrong producers occasionally perform the lesser plays of Shakespeare, such as *Love's Labour's Lost;* she knows why. And when she is confronted with Congreve's *Love For Love* she knows it for a masterpiece, and does not take refuge in peevish complaint that the theatre of the Restoration requires attentive listeners.

There is a dash of the school-marm in her (which is probably what led to her brief and arid flirtation with the Left) which causes her to flog poor old Oscar Wilde, just as though he had never served his two years with hard labor. Intellect without pity is Miss McCarthy's line. But then, we have had so much pity without intellect among theatre critics—and so much sheer, boneheaded folly, without a redeeming touch of either. This is a splendid book. Yet—what a chill must come over actors and playwrights when the handsome Miss McCarthy takes her seat on the aisle looking (as she does on the cover of her book) like a beautiful, avenging Fury.

Enthusiasm for Mencken and Miss McCarthy has left me little space in which to write of Edmund Wilson's latest book, *Red, Black, Blonde and Olive,* which is a report of his travels among the Zuni Indians, in Haiti, in the USSR, and in Israel. Being by Mr. Wilson, it is interesting and well-written; being by Mr. Wilson, it is also somewhat acidulated in tone, and conveys wherever possible the impression that everything that is wrong with the modern world is the work of the scheming, dishonest, nasty British. But we are used to his crotchets by now, and he is certainly one of the most perceptive critics, when the bees in his bonnet do not buzz too loudly, writing in English today.

Especially I enjoyed his first essay, on the Zuni festival of Shalako; how well he gives us the feel of this pagan, strange observance, carried out by a people within the borders of the U.S.A. who have sternly resisted its good and bad influences! This is the way to write a travel book. This is criticism of life, and, of course, an incidental criticism of the writer. Mr. Wilson survives criticism extremely well.

Minority Report, notebooks of H. L. Mencken—pp. 293—*McClelland & Stewart —$4.50.*

Sights and Spectacles, theatre chronicles 1937-1956 by Mary McCarthy—pp. 178—*Ambassador—$4.75.*

Red, Black, Blonde and Olive, by Edmund Wilson—pp. 500—*Oxford—$6.75.*

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

MR. WHITE had given them the amount of the net profit for the year: "the exact figure," he said, "to the exact cent. So now," he went on, "I have worked out what seems a fair distribution."

He picked up his notes, with a smile for his partners who were all there around the big table, and told them his idea. Those net profits would be divided by the number of partners and this, after deduction of ten dollars, would be his share. "Then," he continued, "we divide the balance by our total number and, after deducting ten dollars, that will be Tom's share."

There being no comment, he went on: "And then we follow the same routine for each of the rest of you, in order of age. And that will leave a final balance to be divided exactly equally amongst our sales and office staff so that they will each get nearly $100 bonus".

"We share only $5,436.07 that way," remarked Frank, "but I guess it isn't their fault we had a bad year."

Nobody questioned the absurd accuracy of his scheme: they all knew the old man's foibles. But how many employees would share that final balance? (31)

Answer on Page 42.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

WHEN J. Kohtz renewed interest in chess, he directed attention to its history and the problems of the early English Transition School. He came to realize that the themes of these problems could be modernized, and consequently his efforts developed into an actual problem renaissance.

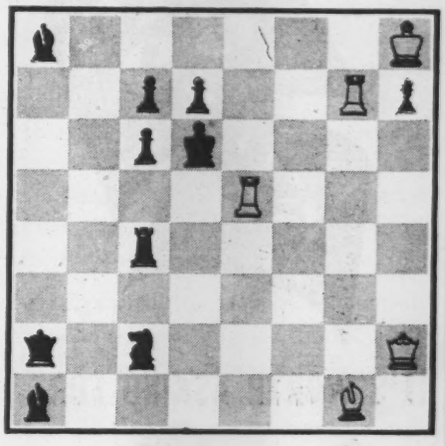
In his exuberance Kohtz's immediate partner was C. Kockelkorn, his collaborator for more than fifty years. Kockelkorn's role was to polish and advise, and he had little hand in directing during these early years of the Modern German School.

Solution to Problem 148.

1.Q-R7, threat; 2.QxKB, etc. 1.Q-R7, BxQ; 2.P-B6, etc. 1.Q-R7, Kt-B4; 2.Q-R2, etc. 1.Q-R7, P-B4; 2. QxB, etc. 1.Q-R7, PxKt; 2.B-R5, etc. 1.Q-R7, B-Kt8; 2.Q-B2, etc. 1.Q-R7, B-Q5; 2.QxKB, etc.

Problem No. 149, by F. Gamage.

White mates in two.



Out Of Your Wits?

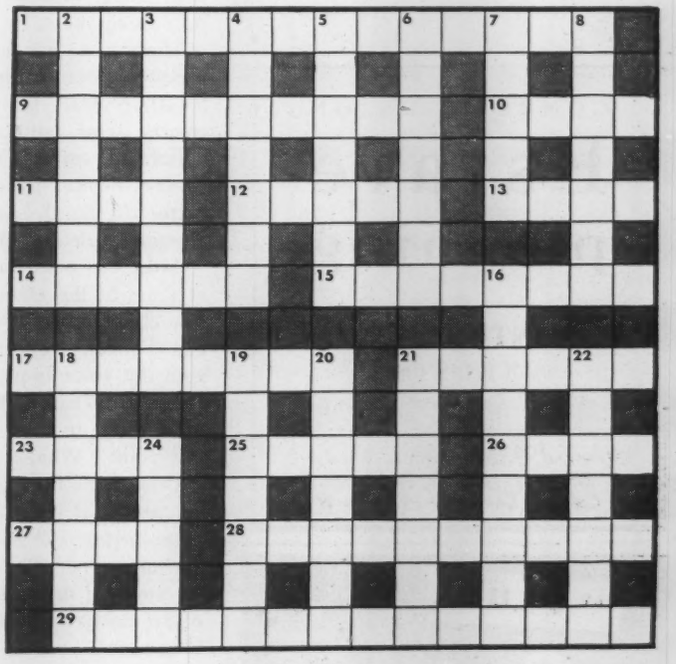
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 America? Good heavens! (4,3,7)
9 One of the evil agents in disguise? Surely not! (10)
10 Nothing will make it go out. (4)
11 Singing fish? (4)
12 If you read Pater this way he's quite illuminating. (5)
13 Scatter them under foot. (4)
14 A cutting remark of the Queen of Hearts, in short. (6)
15 These people will carry less weight if they chew up the cud inside. (8)
17 Nipple capable of feeding several at once? (3,5)
21 He'll be unschooled for a time. (6)
23 Thoreau suffering from a drought in France. (4)
25 The drink might be, when made from lemon, ice, rum and bitters. (5)
26 Red is the color used when painting this. (4)
27 Suffering from too much gorgonzola cheese? (4)
28 He, no doubt, who produced Robin by this natural means. (10)
29 Guests, when restricted, may give you the business. (7,7)

DOWN

2 Boat I've capsized. (7)
3 Air the bedclothing for a communal get-together. (4,5)
4 "I must go down to the seas again", "Where the winds like a . . . knife". (Masefield) (7)
5 This means of air travel will take the hair right off your head. (7)
6 I have spoken! Inaudibly? Well, hardly that! (7)
7 The beast brings cheer at last. (5)
8 Getting this every day? Quite the reverse. (7)
16 The Royal Yacht preparing for an engagement? (9)
18 Late rising produces an internal burp. (7)
19 The kind of performance that should do you good. (7)
20 Deceit about a kiss becomes involved. (7)
21 Fish that has upset many a sailor. (7)
22 No women in this musical comedy. (3,4)
24 Did he swallow rum as the result of a cold? On the contrary. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Sister
4, 29 Spilling the beans
10 Manxman
11 Ladders
12 Tongs
13 Barracuda
14 Competence
16, 30, 23 Dead-letter office
18 Bust
20 Systematic
24 Ineffable
26 Amigo
27 Kipling
28 Rattled
29 See 4
30 See 16

DOWN

1 Semitic
2 Synonym
3 Enmeshed
5 Polar
6 Lydian
7 Ice cube
8 Gaspard
9 Snobbery
15 Cathedra
17 Embattle
18 Brisket
19 Steeple
21 Triplet
22 Chowder
23 See 16
25 Begin

(398)

Sir Michael Rides Again

by Roland Wild

A PHENOMENON of the newspaper world on the West Coast is a ruddy, stoutish, genial old boy in tweeds and a cap who works for the *Vancouver Herald* as a reporter and columnist. Sir Michael Bruce, 64, is brother of the actor, the late Nigel Bruce. He admits that he's rather down on his luck these days after several careers. His column in the *Herald* is called "Mainly about People". It is also called by some readers, "Mainly about Sir Mike".

He has a great many readers. Some call on him to label him "a stool pigeon of the House of Lords".

But he gets around and loves all kinds of assignments. He goes to every cricket match and every Scottish event, every chess match, and talks to any gathering at a second's notice. He wrote a tattoo for the army, and is on the B.C. Centennial Committee, though he has only been in B.C. three years.

There is no job he has not attempted—press work for Arthur Rank, columnist for the *Daily Mail*, London, film critic, radio emcee, actor, author, secret serviceman, policeman, spy for M15 in Berlin (where he says he was tortured by Nazis), prospector in South America, historian for Scottish societies, photographer.

Mike has many uniforms. He turns up at times at the *Herald* in full rig as Scottish chieftain, with dirk and black cloak and bonnet. Reporters gladly help him with the voluminous tartan. He said once ruefully, "That SOB of a city editor is quite likely to send me to cover a fire at this point". What's more he would do it.

One of his books, *No Escape from Adventure*, was very well reviewed in the *New Yorker*. But Mike had never heard of the magazine. He should have made a fortune, but unfortunately, he libelled one of his ex-wives in the book. He wrote, "In Singapore I knew the pangs of cuckoldry". The lady, and the judge, put him right. Result: all the royalties were handed over to the wronged lady.

No military and naval anniversary goes unmarked in the *Herald*. Sir Mike was at all of them in the past 50 years. He was wounded at Gallipoli, in Tobruk, in Berlin, in Normandy, and in the Battle of Britain. He seems to have been in all three services, marched with Canadians and Punjabis and Australians. He apologized once for having too many military men in his column; but readers like the flavor

Sir Michael Bruce: Cover a fire?

of it. At one time or another he has belonged to Officers' Training Corps, Boy Scouts, British Africa Police, Southern Rhodesian Volunteers, Legion of Frontiersmen (Umtali troop, Rhodesia), Royal Field Artillery, New Zealand Artillery, Royal Flying Corps, Royal Bodyguard of Scottish Archers, City of London Constabulary (Mounted), 901 Squadron City of London Auxiliary Airforce (Balloon Barrage), Hertfordshire Regiment (Home Guard Battalion), Royal Air Force, Royal Air Force Regt., Glider Pilot Regiment (attached), RAF Reserve of Officers, Legion of Frontiersmen B.C. Command.

He is in the Newspaper Guild. It will probably never happen that a Bart. carries a strike placard, but it might. He lectured the Guild about how he broke the general strike in Britain in 1926.

The Bruce column usually begins, "I was delighted and honored to be invited last night to dinner with . . ."

He loses no chance to refer to all Germans as "the Hun". You get the distinct impression that he was at Ypres, the siege of Lucknow, in the Crimea, and at HQ

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GOOD NEWS

QANTAS ANNOUNCES ANOTHER COLOSSAL COUNTERACTIVE CONTEST!

FOR YOU AND YOURS!

How pleased we are to be able to confront you with yet another of our global problems!

Last year, you may remember, we had a contest to find a name for our splendid Super Constellations—a name as resounding as TWA's "Super-G Constellation." The fact that the winning name was so unusable that in the end we were reduced to snitching TWA's has in no way dampened our ardor. Things are bound to be better this year; but each of us has got to do his or her part. Nobody likes a shirker.

Now we shan't divulge what this contest is about until next week, but we can tell you this: The name of the whole South Pacific has been changed to the *Archduchy of Qantasylvania!* You may well ask why. One version has it that our Cartographical Division went en masse to an Oscar Straus festival and were so taken by the rococo Balkanesque atmosphere of The Merry Widow and The Chocolate Soldier that they waltzed back to the shop and changed all the maps to read "Archduchy of Qantasylvania" instead of "South Pacific." Rodgers and Hammerstein weren't good enough for *them*, oh, no. However, the map chaps were only trying to be helpful, and what is done is, perhaps, for the best.

Needless to say, the vested interests are taking a very dim view of this indeed. The geography people—and our competitors—have definitely taken umbrage. So here we are, the oldest airline in the English-speaking world (but spry), with 68,000 miles of global routes stretching from Vancouver and San Francisco to Hawaii, the South Seas, Australia, South Africa, the Orient, Middle East, and Europe, and in the soup for the second consecutive year! But enough of whining.

While we're waiting for the contest to begin, we might as well have a dress rehearsal. The coupon below is for practice only. Please don't bother to mail it as we are terribly busy getting ready for the contest. It will be interesting to see how many of you will practice for no reason at all save self-improvement and the thought that you will be making a middle-aged airline very, very happy. Expect no reward save an inner glow.

NEXT WEEK: RULES WILL BE POSTED

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Friends: I can hardly wait for next week so I can enter your 1956 contest. Is it true that there will be really valuable prizes? I'll bet not.

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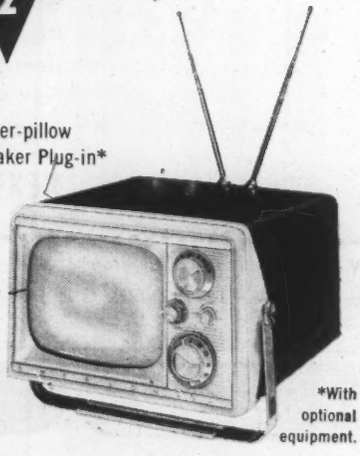

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with Churchill in the Battle of Britain. He once wrote, "When British Intelligence was short of hands and asked me to join them . . ."

Sir Mike's column developed when *Herald* publisher Gerald Brown hired him to interview Sir Archibald Nye, then British High Commissioner in Canada. "Perhaps he can get him to talk," reasoned Brown.

When his copy hit the desk, it described two points: how Sir Mike had known Sir Archibald previously, and how Sir Mike had had to push photographer John McGinnis' car, which ran out of gas.

In a city loaded with columnists, he has more background than most to draw on. Most of the others didn't shoot their first man at 17 in the Rhodesian police, or follow a killer across the veldt four days without water. Sir Mike says he did, and before that he'd tea with Queen Victoria at Osborne, met Florence Nightingale and Sir Ernest Shackleton. Hooking a Vancouver column on this sort of background is no trouble whatever.

"A confounded piece of German impertinence," he wrote, when a travelling German orchestra played *Deutschland Uber Alles*, "an example of the arrogance and pride which forced two world wars on a peace loving world."

This leads him to the subjects he loves best, and which he writes about best—his war comrades, armistice day, the nursing services (recalling Nightingale). In a hospital he found "the peace of a man doing the job for which he was destined, the job given him by birth and heritage and aptitude". Old warriors read it and nod gravely.

"A Baron Munchausen," growl his critics, "a Major Hoople". But his mail grows, his city-room colleagues "like having the guy around," and friends suspect he's finding lesser breeds without the law on this rim of the empire not so bad.

At week's end he was happily engaged in a controversy over an obscure Victorian scandal involving a guards officer said to have cheated at baccarat, a big country house, the Prince of Wales and his mistress.

"A most inaccurate description," snapped a reader, in half a column. "Would anyone except a cad and a bounder . . ." replied Sir Mike, holding the thin red line for honor, fair play and Boy Scout's honor (founded by Sir Mike's godfather, Lord Baden-Powell).

The City Editor weeps, but can do nothing with Sir Mike. It's a standing rule that whenever anyone comes to town, Mike was at school with them. (Actually he was at no famous school, and was born in Mexico.) But the ultimate was reached the other day when one Arthur Gilbey looked in, and Mike, on being asked if he was at school with him, said, "Of course not, old boy, he's my nephew . . ."

Air Portrait of a Treasure House

by Paul Nowack

THE LARGEST aerial survey undertaken anywhere started with a bout of insomnia six months ago.

It all happened when John McClusky, a 32-year-old mining geologist, was tossing in bed at 3 a.m. one March morning. As he puts it, "the idea came all at once. Why not start a project which would provide the exploration teams of mining companies with the most comprehensive picture of exploration data in existence — all at a glance?"

McClusky was so taken by this idea that he began to plan the project the very next morning. After six weeks of intensive inquiry to ensure that the project was sound from both the engineering and economic standpoints, he got the final okay from his firm, Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd.

One month later "Operation Overthrust", as it is called, was officially launched, with McClusky as manager.

Largest survey of its kind in the world, the $2 million project is really a huge co-operative geological study of 405,000 square miles by aerial photography of the Precambrian Shield in Canada and the United States — the richest mineral area in the world. The area being covered stretches from Labrador to Manitoba and includes U.S. territory around Lake Michigan and south of Lake Superior.

The primary aim is to pinpoint likely locations of minerals, especially titanium, lithium and chromite. In 2½ years the survey will provide data which would take at least a generation to obtain by other exploration methods.

"Operation Overthrust" is really the out-growth of a smaller though similar co-operative study of 10,000 square miles of New Brunswick mining fields done by PSC for a number of leading mining companies. This study proved so successful that PSC was asked to undertake a bigger program.

A Flying Fortress will take aerial photographs of the area in both color and black-and-white. These will be matched and assembled into a correlated picture of the 405,000 square miles invoved in the study — much as the frames of movie film are joined. The matched aerial photographs, called mosaics, will be scaled to one mile to the inch. There will be 400 of these mosaic sheets on Canada and 82 more on U.S. territory. In addition, 12 mosaics on a scale of eight miles to the inch will be made covering the same area on a smaller scale for over-all consideration.

John McClusky shows location and comparative size of "Overthrust".

The study also involves the correlation of information from all known geological, geophysical, and geochemical maps and the transferring of this data to a transparent overlay. The overlays will also include three-dimensional (stereoscopic) interpretation of features which can be seen on the earth's surface — linears, fault zones, cracks, and other clues to mineral deposits. The overlays will be placed on the mosaics. Wherever practical, study and correlation of geophysical, geochemical and drilling data will be included.

Extensive color photography will be used to detect any anomalous conditions associated with mineral deposits. Such photographs will be taken of the Blind River uranium basin, the Sudbury Basin and the Bancroft area to cover uranium bearing formations and copper dumps. Color transparencies will be studied stereoscopically for tone, structure and diagnostic coloration.

The scope of "Operation Overthrust" has been expanded by PSC to include drainage analysis and forestry resources. Forestry engineers will examine the application of color photography to forest-resource inventories for both non-tropical and tropical use. It is expected that this will prove extremely useful in revealing economic data to the forest products industry.

Because of its extended scope, the mosaic produced is expected to be valuable in tracing minerals moved by the glacial period.

It is when all the data are integrated into a workable body of knowledge that the real value of "Operation Overthrust" will be evident. The sponsoring companies will have at their disposal a practical guide to aid them in picking exploration sites for mineral deposits. The task of the exploration engineers will be like that of the general physician — to diagnose and analyse the evidence presented by the study in the comfort of their own offices.

The basic idea for "Overthrust" came

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as a result of McClusky's theory that people working in one science should make full use of the knowledge and techniques employed by allied sciences. "I feel that 'Operation Overthrust' proves the value of integrating the related sciences," he says. "The whole project is merely the combination of many allied sciences operating together in search of a mutual goal".

The roster of the 300 technicians and engineers employed on the project illustrates the variety of skills needed to complete the plan. There are geologists, mining engineers, forestry engineers and civil engineers in addition to technicians whose specialties range from photography to drafting.

The names of the sponsoring companies are being withheld for business reasons, but McClusky says it is now internationally sponsored — "there has been an overwhelming response from Canadian, American and European mining interests." The cost of the project is $40,000 for each of the first fifteen sponsoring companies, and $50,000 for later participants. For their money, the sponsors also get free consultation and use of PSC's extensive mining library. Athough the project has only been under way a short time, McClusky expects the final mosaics will be completed in approximately nine months. "Progressive delivery of the mosaics with the overlays should start in 12 months if we stay on schedule", he said.

McClusky is enthusiastic about the progress of his "Operation Overthrust". Even though it has only been three months since work began, he claims "many of the results have been startling".

Both he and his associates at PSC make it plain that the plan will not produce any magic formula for locating new sites. They feel the operation will be a valuable tool, but that nothing will replace common sense and training. "The people in Canadian exploration work are the ones who will ultimately prove the value of the project".

Just what will this project mean in terms of the investment dollar? McClusky feels that as a result of "Operation Overhrust", overseas mining companies will be investing more foreign dollars in Canadian mining than ever before. "Foreign mining companies are looking more and more for a country where their investments are protected. We have hopes that our project will prove Canada is that country".

Design and Craftsmanship

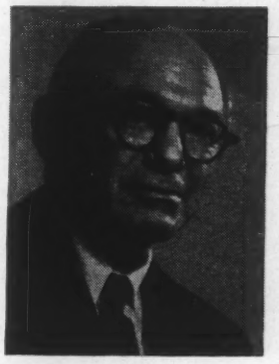
He began his working days at an age when most boys are entering kindergarten. Now he is often called Canada's Mink King. People come from half-way around the world to buy from him. A superb salesman, he still puts in an 8-hour day.

IT WAS LESS than a month ago when a middle-aged Italian tourist entered the plush store at 27 Bloor St. W. in Toronto and asked for the owner. He was escorted to a small office in the rear where he confronted the short, well-dressed proprietor.

"I've come halfway across the world to buy from you," the visitor said. "In Paris, London and Rome I was told that some of the finest fur pieces in the world are created here."

Jack Creed smiled and murmured his thanks. The Italian tourist was typical of the people who will travel across half a continent to buy a Creed creation.

Creed is aware of this reputation, and so is his staff of 150. This dapper little man, who has often been called "Canada's Mink King", was once a destitute immigrant who "rode the rails" and lugged bricks for two pennies a day in Europe.



Jack Creed

Creed began his working days at an age when most boys are entering kindergarten. At the age of six he was left with an Ukrainian tailor, as an apprentice. He was nine when he decided to leave that job in search of better opportunities in Kiev, and then for eight years he flitted from one job to another in search of higher pay. When he was 15, he decided to leave the country. "I was searching for something, and I knew I would never be happy till I found it".

He spent the next three-and-a-half years wandering through Austria, Switzerland and Germany, only earning enough to keep himself from starving. His trek finally ended in Paris where he was taken in by relatives who found him a job as a dress designer. But the wanderlust returned and within a year he was in London. He disliked the city—"I still don't like big cities"—and sailed for North America the same year.

He arrived in New York and began working in one of the most exclusive dress houses in the city. When he was offered a job in Toronto by a business acquaintance, he accepted. After spending two years in Toronto, he was lured to Winnipeg by a business venture which proved a failure, and in 1920 he returned to Toronto for good.

He decided to go into business for himself. With his few remaining dollars he rented space in a Bloor St. house and sent out letters to Toronto's wealthiest women introducing himself as a fur and dress designer. His facility for design and meticulous craftmanship soon became known, and within a year Jack Creed found that he had to expand his one-room business.

Since then, Creed has moved to larger premises five times. In 1952 he moved into the building which now houses his 9,000-square-foot store and his basement factory.

Now 70 years old, he still puts in a full eight-hour day. He is a superb salesman. He will often be called on the floor by customers who only want his opinion, and when Creed says, "It looks fine", in his slightly accented English, the sale is usually confirmed.

He is particularly conscious of his appearance. He often will change his suits during the day—"It makes me feel fresh when I put on another suit." His office floor is cluttered with the five pairs of shoes he keeps on hand and his conservative ties hang in full view.

Proud of his family, he takes delight in showing visitors recent pictures of his six grandchildren.

If he finds time during the winter season, Creed and his wife leave their six-room apartment in Toronto's north end for a trip to Florida. During the summer months he spends all his free time fishing in the Georgian Bay area. He recently sold his 50-foot yacht and replaced it with a 16-foot outboard model which he finds "just as enjoyable, and much less expensive to run".

Craftsman Creed has been able to relax a little more each year. He is gradually handing over the business reins to his 35-year-old son, Eddie.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1956, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 29, 1956.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
N. J. McKinnon
General Manager
Toronto, August 30, 1956

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A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1956 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of September, 1956.
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Distillers-Seagrams

Do you consider Distillers Corporation-Seagrams a good investment? — W.L.P., Three Rivers.

Generally, Seagrams is considered a high-grade investment that has some special attractions in the form of oil interests. At current price of about $36, the shares are about midway between 1956 high of $39 and low of $33. Dividends are at the rate of $1.70 a year, a yield of almost 5%.

Seagrams is one of the world's biggest (if not the biggest) manufacturer and distributor of alcoholic drinks. Bulk of its business is in the U.S. and market action of the shares is largely governed by Wall Street since many of the shares are held in the U.S.

The liquor business has been irregular in recent years, particularly in the U.S. where competition is heavy from illegal "moonshine" distilleries. Competition among the big firms is intense and changing drinking habits have resulted in adjustments in the industry.

However, Seagrams appears to have come out of this rejuvenation phase with profit in the nine months ended April 30 rising to about $25.2 million from $23.9 million in the same period last year.

The distilling end of operations provides for a fairly stable business that alone might attract the conservative investor. But, the oil and gas interests give Distillers a speculative appeal. Unfortunately little is known about Seagrams operations in the petroleum industry although they are understood to be of considerable size.

Imperial Tobacco

How are Canadian cigarette companies making out in view of the lung cancer scare in the U.S?—J.D., Vancouver.

Biggest cigarette company is Imperial Tobacco. And from all signs, it would appear that Canadians aren't too concerned about smoking and lung cancer. Business appears to be increasing with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reporting a 9% rise in cigarette releases in the first half of this year.

Imperial accounts for about half of the market in cigarettes and more than half in the cigar end of the business. The company is largely controlled by British-American Tobacco of the United Kingdom.

Possibly the major governing factor in the operations of the cigarette industry is the excise tax which pushes a large chunk of the price of pack to the government. When Ottawa reduced the excise tax slightly in 1953, sales jumped ahead.

Another major point to keep in mind is

the increased population in Canada. Tax barriers effectively keep out foreign cigarette competition so that any rise in adult population should mean increased sales for companies like Imperial Tobacco.

On the other hand, the "cancer scare" situation could limit growth in business. Considerable research into this problem is underway and so far, results are conflicting.

Obviously, if science should conclude strongly that smoking is dangerous, business of cigarette companies could drop sharply. However, the companies would likely try to eliminate any factors in cigarettes which might be blamed.

It is this situation that makes tobacco stocks uncertain. In the case of Imperial, the stock is selling at about $12 (near its high) and offers a return of some 5% on an investment. In addition, Imperial traditionally moves in a narrow range (between $12½ and $11⅛ this year) and doesn't offer any major appeal for capital appreciation. However, Imperial Tobacco has been paying dividends since 1912 and is considered a conservative investment.

Fraser Companies

I hear a lot about Canada's pulp and paper stocks. Is there a Fraser Co.?—S.R.K., Buffalo, N.Y.

Undoubtedly you are thinking about Fraser Companies, a New Brunswick firm. This company operates in a different area than the wood-products firms that have captured much of the investment limelight in recent years—the newsprint makers.

Fraser is what is known as a specialty firm making products other than newsprint like cellulose sponges and all types of fine papers used in books, envelopes and in finer printing. As a matter of fact, this company has a plant in the U.S.

We all know how uses of paper products have mushroomed in the post-war years. Paper for business alone is forever zooming upward what with all the forms that have to be made out to be sent to the government.

Yet, newsprint has been the glamor product of the forest industries until very recently. Right now there is a bit of a trend away from newsprint firms because of the large amount of expansion underway. Newsprint company officers are starting to warn of surplus supplies within a few years.

But for the "other" paper firms, the outlook appears bright. Automation in the office and application of electronics will mean new types of business forms; demand for more paper. Retailing techniques that call for a greater degree of prepackaging in fancy cartons mean greater demand for these specialty paper products.

Fraser Companies' plants are, like others in the industry, operating at capacity and enjoying higher prices for some of their

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products. Last year, the company made $2.57 a share profit, up from $2.16. And already this year, Fraser made a profit of $1.52 a share in the first six months, up from $1.07 a share in the same period last year. Dividends were recently increased to an indicated rate of $1.50 a share, up from $1.30. The stock is trading at about $40, near its high of $41 and up from a low this year of $31.

Market Jargon

What is the meaning of two terms which appear frequently in press reports of commodity trading in Great Britain? These terms are: "backwardation" and "contango".—K. S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Backwardation and contango are household words in commodity trading in Britain. Backwardation signifies the difference between spot and futures quotations when those for futures are lower than those for spot. Contango refers to the difference when futures are quoted higher than spot.

The change in a commodity quotation from backwardation to contango, or vice versa, is something to which traders attach a good deal of significance.

Stock traders in this country might do well to watch British commodity markets. The first tip-off, for example, on the rug being pulled out from under Canadian copper shares came from the weakness of the red metal on the British commodity markets.

When stock jobbers in this country a few years ago were shouting from the house tops that 18½ cent zinc and 16 cent lead were here to stay, astute British traders were selling these metals, which afterwards suffered severe sinking spells. With these nosedives went the price of shares of lead and zinc producers and prospects.

In Brief

Would Meta Uranium be a speculative or investment-type stock?—M.B., Westmount, Que.

Highly-speculative.

I bought Western Ashley at 12 cents. Should I sell or hold for a gain?—J.G., Toronto.

Why? Do you like to play the long shots?

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The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 59. Quarterly, 50¢ per share, payable September 29th, 1956 to holders of record at the close of business on September 5th, 1956.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 24, 1956.

Royal Bank Manager Picks Up Pointers on Steel Making

High up on the catwalk of one of the Commonwealth's largest blast furnaces, the Royal Bank manager (left) absorbs the sights and sounds of a great Canadian steel works.

Here, away from his desk, the steel business becomes more than tables of tonnages, pages of financial statistics. Here he learns to talk the steel-man's language — and to be a better banker.

For nowadays he must know a lot about a lot of businesses. He uses this knowledge every day in handling a wide variety of banking matters with customers in many different industries.

The Royal Bank manager in your area does the same sort of thing, has the same practical, first-hand knowledge of modern production and business. Is it time you had a talk with him?

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

A big bank serving a big country

Protection for School Children

by William Sclater

SCHOOL CHILDREN, surprisingly enough, make up a growing market for accident insurance. Reason: the popularity of what is known as "Student Accident Insurance".

Now being underwritten in Canada by some of the biggest insurance specialists in the accident field, the coverage is primarily designed to protect children going to and from school; at school and while engaging in all normal school activities, including sports and athletics. Rate of premium is very low.

This sort of accident insurance was virtually unknown in Canada prior to World War II. Now more than 135,000 children are protected by it in Ontario and more than 300,000 across Canada.

The coverage affords protection against all the common types of hazard children are subject to, while at school and coming and going.

Specifically, the policy issued by one big specialist insurer states: "While in or on school buildings or premises by reason of attendance at school on any regular schoolday; (2) while in attendance at or participating in any regularly scheduled school activity approved and supervised by proper authority (this includes all athletics either at school or away from school); (3) while travelling directly to and from any approved school activity as a group, under supervision of or at the direction of proper authority of the school or (4) while travelling directly to and from the student's residence and such school for the purpose of attending school or participating in any school-sponsored activity."

This plan pays up to $2,000 for medical expense incurred within 52 weeks of the date of the accident. This includes surgery or other treatment by a legally qualified physician, surgeon, physiotherapist, osteopath or chiropractor; hospital charges; X-ray; nurses' fees, medicine and ambulance costs.

The following benefits are also included: loss of life, $1,000; loss of both hands or both feet, $7,500; loss of entire sight of both eyes, $7,500; loss of one hand and one foot $7,500; loss of one hand and one foot or the entire sight of one eye, $7,500; loss of one hand or one foot, $3,750; loss of entire sight of one eye, $1,000; dental treatment (for injury to whole or sound teeth), up to $100.

Exclusions are (1) expense incurred by the replacement or repair of artificial teeth dentures, crowns or caps; (2) war or act of war; (3) the expense of replacing eyeglasses or prescriptions therefor; (4) the service of a masseur; (5) sickness or disease either as a cause or effect.

Cost of this coverage to the student, provided it is arranged through a Master Policy with the School Board, which is the method preferred by the insurer to keep premium cost low, is $1 for a public school student for the period of the entire school year. For a high school student the premium is $2 for the school year.

Special family rates are also in effect. The premium for three or more children of public school age in one family is $2. For three or more children of high school age the total premium is $4.

Experience under the plan is limited as yet. The loss ratio for the past three years is running between 55 per cent and 65 per cent and a big claim could boost it. While this is high by casualty standards, the insurer hopes that it will average out and prefers to keep the premium at the present level in that expectation.

The Claims policy is a generous one. The agreement of the school principal suffices in nearly all cases. It would only be in the event of a large or particularly unusual claim that the company would make a special investigation. Investigation would, of course, be a cost factor.

Typical school claims from this list include: fell on pencil and imbedded it in knee $49.80; fell while high-jumping and fractured wrist $90; fell in playground and broke tooth $55. Fractured legs and ankles came from practising gymnastics, playing rugby, baseball and basketball, skating, playing tag at recess and the claims ranged from $479 to $48.

While there is no direct financial benefit to the school board such as commission or brokerage or anything of that kind, there is a very real benefit, in that experience shows that the usual nuisance claims experienced by every school board are claimed to be reduced by more than 60 per cent through the operation of such a plan. Then again the school board's liability insurance policy or liability cost is considerably reduced as another direct consequence.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD

Committees in the Capital

by Betty Bell

The oak door of the Gowlings' Clemow Avenue home came from England.

BOREDOM never bothers Mrs. E. G. Gowling, one of Ottawa's most public-minded citizens. Her weekly schedule would appal most businessmen.

But a busy program doesn't seem to affect Mrs. Gowling. In a calm, unflurried manner she heads various women's groups, attends musical functions, diplomatic receptions, parties, teas, and is frequently a hostess herself.

Toronto-born, she came to Ottawa as the bride of Ernest Gordon Gowling, whom she met when he was a promising young law student at Osgoode Hall. A talented musician, Mrs. Gowling as a young girl had dreams of becoming a concert pianist.

She attended Toronto's Model School and Havergal College. From there she went to the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto where she obtained her ATCM in piano and studied singing and theory.

Since she came to Ottawa a little less than 20 years ago, she has done a great deal to promote culture in Canada's capital. While music is her first love, she is also interested in the theatre and studies art with Henri Masson, Ottawa's well-known painter.

Mrs. Gowling modestly says she has no particular talent for organization. Nor does she look like an organizer in the very feminine and charming clothes she chooses to complement her dark brown wavy hair and brown eyes.

Facts, however, prove Mrs. Gowling has more than a little ability in club management. She has just finished her third term as president of the Women's Committee of the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, and she also heads the Ottawa Chapter of the Alumni of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. She is first vice-president of the Women's Committee of the Choral Union and for three years was president of the Harmony Music Club. She spent three years as president of the Music Study Club and did a two-year stint as president of the Women of Rotary, where she is now honorary president.

Mrs. Gowling was also instrumental in forming the Women's Committee of the Canadian Repertory Theatre in the capital and was its first president. This position she held until last year. Every Christmas for the past 16 years she has convened the distribution of food baskets to needy local families for the May Court Club.

The Women's Committee of the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra is responsible for the orchestra's famous "Springtime Party" held each year in the Coliseum. The party is a big event patronized by thousands of

Mrs. Gowling is an accomplished pianist and spends many happy hours at the Steinway, a gift from her husband. The den (above) is panelled in knotty pine and is a favorite family room. The antique clock on the mantel and the rifle were brought from England by Mr. Gowling's great-grandfather.

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The antique mirror, which belonged to Mrs. Gowling's great-great-grandmother, reflects its present owner's portrait by John Tanchik. Below is an oil painting by Frank Hennessey and a 200-year-old candy jar from Ireland.

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The fireplace in the master bedroom came from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ottawa home.

Ottawans. Its success takes months of planning and organizing.

The Gowlings live at 305 Clemow Avenue, a wide, tree-lined street situated not too far from the centre of town and noted for some of Ottawa's finest homes. The Gowlings' is a three-storey, English-style house with an air of comfort and relaxation about it. Its furnishings reflect the interests of the family. Mrs. Gowling's paintings hang on the wall. Though she considers herself "very much an amateur", she was good enough to win the Amateur Art Association trophy last year. Many of the chairs are upholstered in petitpoint she has made; several of them and a solid-looking table in the hall have intricate hand-carving done by Mrs. Gowling, each one representing a year's work.

The Steinway piano in the living-room, a gift from her husband, is the focal point for the family's musical interests. Mr. Gowling plays the violin, piano and banjo, and their married son, William Gordon Gowling, who is studying to become a chartered accountant, plays the violin too.

The family has a summer cottage at Kingsmere, close to the estate of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Here Mrs. Gowling has a chance to cook her favorite dishes — she loves good food or she wouldn't be so stout she says — and paint as much as she wishes.

Their 16-roomed house has a gracious air of hospitality.

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Letters

Nudes and Prudes

The article by Harold Weir was the best you have carried for some time . . . witty and good, clean fun but nonetheless managing to smite "hip and thigh" the people with the narrow, nasty little minds who are ashamed of the bodies with which the Amighty endowed us. . . .

WINNIPEG GRAHAM WELTON

. . . The article by Harold Weir, "Nudes and Prudes", reached a new all-time low in my opinion. I think that without qualification it was the most stupid, pointless and utterly idiotic article that I have ever read anywhere. . .

TORONTO HORACE A. BRADEN

I enjoyed the article "Nudes and Prudes" . . . A great deal of what Mr. Weir says is very true and I am happy to observe that more and more people each summer are adopting a sane attitude in regards to clothing.

However, I fail to follow Mr. Weir's argument when, after coming out in favor of shorts, bikinis, etc., he then proceeds to criticize the nudist movement. Since he admits that nudism cannot be attacked from a moral standpoint, he, like many others, brings up the fact that all nudists are not physically perfect. This is true, of course, but it is no more true in a nudist camp than on a beach or even on the street, and any man or woman who is not pleasing to look at in a nudist camp is certainly no bargain on the beach either. So if what Mr. Weir says about the nudists is true, then all the old bluenoses whom he is against must be right after all.

WINDSOR, ONT. J. D. KENNEY

Grade System

Dr. Scarfe's attack on the grade system in schools was warranted. There was one point, however, he conveniently glossed over. It is this: how many parents are willing to leave it to the teachers now operating in our schools to decide which pupils are slow, average or above average? There is far too great a possibility of error in the classifications when these are carried out by persons who are often not even properly qualified to teach — and who would not be in the schools if there were not a desperate shortage of teachers.

Once a child is labelled "slow" in school — even though he may actually be a bright pupil whose interest has not been stimulated — he is labelled for the rest of his school life. Before the children can be so classified, educators should devise some means of classifying the teachers who are to attach the labels. Uncritically public opinion has allowed educators to experiment far too much already with the education of our youth.

VANCOUVER M. S. ELSBY

Closed Hospitals

Mr. Cahill does not appear to be familiar with the system of medical care operating in the United Kingdom. His reference to British hospitals is misleading.

Hospitals in Britain are staffed by consultants and their resident housemen. GPs have not access to hospitals. They are, however, able to take care of their own uncomplicated maternity cases in a maternity home. The complicated case is referred to a consultant obstetrician at hospital . . .

PORT ARTHUR, ONT. A. EWART WALLEY

Cost of Royalty

Referring to Mr. Beverley Nichols' article entitled, "Murmurs Against Royalty" in SATURDAY NIGHT of July 7th, in which he states, in part, "there have always been parsimonious economists who have begrudged the £750,000 a year which, at a rough estimate, is the cost of Royalty to the country".

I am surprised that this writer, and the editor of the *New Statesman*, a Labor journal, are so unaware of their English history as not to know that George III and later, Queen Victoria, handed over to Parliament for administration their very valuable lands, the arrangement being that the allowances for the Royal family should be paid out of these hereditary properties.

In 1936, after payments to the Royal family and meeting all costs of administration, the Treasury benefited to the extent of £1,350,000 . . .

VICTORIA GERTRUDE PRINGLE

Socialist Reaction

Your story on the recent CCF Convention, illustrates two practices: (1) You do not try to give fair news reports, bu only express your own opinions; (2) you choose photographs to create an emotional attitude that you already have and would like to share. For M. J. Coldwell, whom you dislike, you choose one of the worst pictures that has ever been taken of him, in which he looks like some pocket sized Mussolini. That kind of thing is an abomination to decent journalism. . .

WINNIPEG J. F. H. BARBER

Editor's note: The Front Page does not pretend to be anything but an expression of opinion. We do not choose pictures to flatter or deride politicians. We have recently described Mr. Coldwell in much kindlier terms than any of his political opponents. Our error (in this instance) seems to be failure to regard the CCF as uncritically as our correspondent.

Howe and Parliament

Please confer a yellow ribbon on the ambidextrous author who wrote "Mr. Howe and Parliament." I am still wondering—which hand did he use for the flattery and which for the insult? If he had had the courage to use both hands he might have added that Canada has no place in Parliament for a man who is "impatient with the democratic processes of government", no matter how his accomplishments outweigh the means.

HAMILTON, ONT. E. TWISS

Death Penalty

. . . If the death penalty were abolished . . . this country would abound with murderers, when they would know that their own necks, or lives would not be in any danger whatever kind of crime they committed.

I would say, do away with the murderer as quickly as possible after the crime is committed. The Bible says an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth . . .

CHARLOTTETOWN H. L. HARDY

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOKS	25
BUSINESS	31
COVER STORY	19
FILMS	22
GOLD & DROSS	34
PEOPLE	28
WOMEN	39

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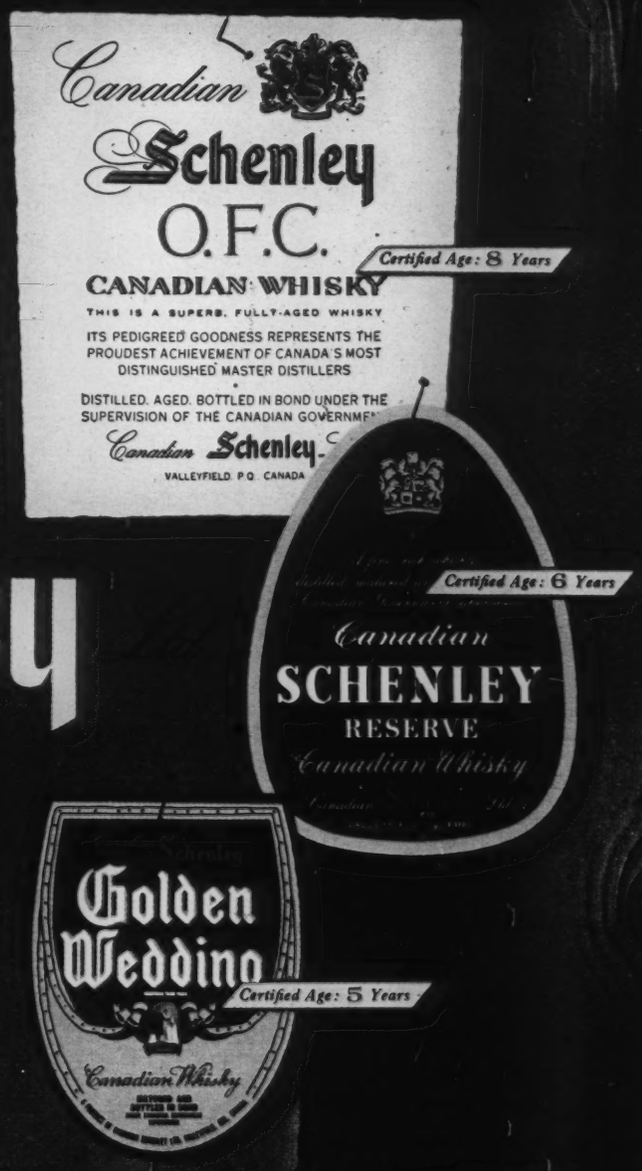

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